Discriminations-1931.

Alabama

Jim Crow Will Left by White

Southern Capitalist's Millions for "New System" of Education

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—If the will of the late Harvey G. Woodward white capitalist, is carried out, Alabama will soon boast of a group of "progressive schools" barring Negroes, Jews, athletics and fraternities.

The will which was made public here Friday sets forth that some $7,500,000 of the Woodward estate would be set aside for the development of this new system of education, under the direction of what will be known as the Alabama Educational Foundation and provides for some fifty or more of the institutions. Negro vised

No Negroes in Any Capacity

Fearing that any contact on the part of the students with members of the Negro race, might either contaminate them or perhaps cause a better understanding between the two groups in the South, the will lays particular stress upon the provision that no Negroes be employed by the schools in any capacity, except where absolutely necessary. The philannthropist did not have to decree that no Negro students would be permitted to attend the schools as the Jim Crow law enforced in the state has already taken care of that phase of contact. Referring to the Negro employment at the institutions the will stated: 1-10-31

"It is directed that members of the Ethiopian or Negroid races shall not be employed as house or culinary servants or in the buildings of the school or on the grounds, except as common laborers and then only if necessary, this due to the probability of pupils unconsciously acquiring the Negro's type of actions, language, lack of real observation and way of thinking." New York, N.Y.

Commenting upon this angle of the will, those who understand the relationship between the races of the south, are at a loss to understand where Mr. Woodward would find 200 boys in this section, who have reached thirteen years of age, these traits through direct contact with element of the Negro race specified in the will, since his student body will comprise mostly whites from the unenlightened backwoods

Mobile Fathers Fight Color Classification

Alabama
11-11-31
Mandamus
Ala

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 11.—(AP)—Members of the Mobile County Board of School Commissioners, Superintendent of School W. C. Griggs and other school authorities have been cited to appear in the Circuit Court here Nov. 21 to prove that several children refused admission to public schools were not of the white race.

Mandamus proceedings against the school officials were filed in the court, according to the records, by fathers of several children who claim that they are Americans and that their children are of the white race. The fathers in their complaint allege that their children were refused admission to Woodcock, Gorgas and Raphael Semmes Schools, white institutions.

Discrimination-1931

Arkansas

A VICIOUS ATTITUDE.

Received 2-28-31

The spirit of Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, toward colored Americans is one of vicious contempt and gross undervaluation. This not altogether suprising fact, was revealed recently, when, in mistaking a correspondent for a Negro, Carraway bluntly ignored the writer and refused to discuss with the latter any criticism of his governmental drought relief policy. But it has subsequently ascertained that the arrogant Arkansan missed his guess miserably. His correspondent, instead of being a Negro, is what Caraway is supposed to be—a 100 per-center. Indianapolis

In the meantime, it is reasonable to believe that the Arkansas bumbast has subsequently dispatched an apology to the man he is alleged to have mistook for one of color.

But now we have it on substantial authority that Caraway knew perfectly well his correspondent was not of Negro extraction to whom he penned the mischievous response.

Friends of the suspected Negro say that Caraway is fully acquainted with the latter's family, some of whom are widely known residents of Arkansas. The state of Caraway's criminally narrow-mind is strikingly indicated in the following very characteristic response to the letter written to him by the man the Arkansas Senator thought was a Negro:

"I have your letter in which you complain about wanting hungry people fed, and talking about having seen hungry people in West Texas.

"Yes; and the first appeal ever made to this government for relief was made from drought sufferers in Texas; and it was white people that made it. But the rest of you, if they had gotten it, would have been fed also. It is strange that a Negro always finds something to complain about although immediate wants are cared for."

"I should be very glad indeed if you would confine your correspondence to people of your own race."

The true colors of this individual is revealed in the last sentence of his communcation. It proves beyond contention that he belongs to a type that is utterly too small to be capable of any other line of conduct.

Yet such a man may yet insult voters with an expressed desire to become President of the United States. Parker, of North Carolina, it will be recalled, was rash enough to express himself diametrically opposite to what was expected of him as a man of at least ordinary sense. He got his just desert when the proper time came. Of course, it is plain to be seen that Caraway is only another of the Parker type, if not worse. He too, may yet be made to step out of his superior's path as was the North Carolinan, who wanted a United States justiceship.

It must be remembered that history often repeats itself, for many of us at very inconvenient periods. We take it for granted that Caraway is not a stranger to that fact. History repeated itself very dramatically in Parker's case. It is quite likely to do so in Caraway's case.

And, lest he forget, Carraway should be reminded that he has served the country well by exhibiting his true character now. Caraway has demonstrated that he is totally unfit to occupy a seat in the United States Senate. As such, he will be kept in the minds of progressive Americans. He will be made to give an account of himself when the logical time presents itself.

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.
EVE. HERALD

MAR 6 - 1931

A Senator Shrinks

SENATOR T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, who clamored so loudly for government rather than Red Cross relief for the drouth victims of his state, made a mistake the other day which reveals a trait hardly fitted to the role of great humanitarian and statesman.

A Fort Worth, Texas, oil man wrote the senator criticising him and his colleague, Senator Robinson, on the grounds that in past years of severe drouth government aid had not been extended to Texas.

Senator Caraway, under the mistaken impression that his critic was a Negro, made a tart reply in rather contemptuous language, and wound up his letter by telling the supposed colored man he would be glad if "you would confine your correspondence to people of your own race."

Perhaps the negro hasn't much in the way of voting privileges in Arkansas and the senator wasn't obliged to consider his resentment.

But as the Texas oil man suggested, after characterizing the letter as insulting, a United States senator should discharge his public office without distinction of race. color or previous condition of servitude.

Caraway Refers to White Man As Negro in Row Over Relief

Wired: 2-27-31

United States Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, veteran Democratic leader and proponent of governmental drought relief, curtly refused to correspond with a critic of his policies, O. G. Halliburton of Fort Worth, Texas, it became known yesterday, declaring that "Negroes always find something to complain about."

Angry correspondence between the Senator and Mr. Halliburton, an independent oil operator and a member of a white family well known in the South, was made public yesterday by friends of the Texan in New York as Mr. Halliburton left the city for his home at the conclusion of a visit here.

In reply to a letter by the oil man calling attention to the sufficiency of Red Cross relief during previous dry spells in Texas, Senator Caraway, it was revealed, wrote on the stationery of the Senate February 2 inveighing against the complaints of Negroes and recommending that Mr. Halliburton confine his correspondence to people "of his own race."

Yesterday, however, friends of the Texan in New York insisted that Senator Caraway was acquainted with members of the Halliburton family and, presumably, knew his correspondent was a white man.

Copies of the correspondence, two letters from Mr. Halliburton to the Senator, and Senator Caraway's reply to the first of these, have been sent to all members of the Senate, it was announced.

The letter to which the Senator took exception was written January 31 from Mr. Halliburton's office address, in the Renfro Building, Fort Worth. In it the oil operator criticised Caraway and his colleague from Arkansas, Joseph T. Robinson, minority leader of the Senate, for sectional views regarding drought relief.

2-28-31

"I have seen as much as a four years' drought in West Texas, and with humans suffering very intense, if not actual, starvation," Mr. Halliburton wrote. " I have seen large herds of cattle die of starvation, but do you have any record of, or have you ever taken part in, an appeal for the government coming to their relief? Almost every year for years there has been a dry spot in Texas which covered a fairly large area in which crops were practically complete failures, but no government relief was given them, not even Red Cross relief, though I have seen crop after crop made on nothing but beans, without any meat."

To this Senator Caraway, according to the correspondence made public, retorted as follows:

"I have your letter in which you complain about wanting hungry people fed, and talking about having seen hungry people in West Texas.

"Yes; and the first appeal ever made to this government for relief was made from drought sufferers in Texas; and it was white people that made it. But the rest of you, if they had gotten it, would have been fed also. It is strange that a Negro always finds something to complain about, although his immediate wants are cared for.

"I should be very glad indeed if you would confine your correspondence to people of your own race."

California

Discrimination-1931

LOS ANGELES CITIZENS WIN PLAYGROUND CASE AFTER 2 YEAR BATTLE

Courier 2-28-31

Pittsburgh Pa.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 26.—A sweeping victory which is believed by many to be one of the most decisive triumphs for the Negro race since the Emancipation proclamation materialized here last Monday when a ruling was handed down compelling Los Angeles playground and recreational officials to admit Negroes to the city's bathhouses and swimming pools.

The decision, coming as the result of an intensive two-year fight launched by Mrs. Ethel Prioleau, a prominent Los Angeles woman and widow of the late Maj. G. W. Prioleau, Attorneys E. C. Jennings and Hugh McBeth of the West Side Property Owners' Association, was handed down by Hon. Walter S. Gates, of the Superior Court here. The case had been continued twenty-five times before the final deciding verdict.

Wage Long, Hard Fight

Mrs. Prioleau took action against the playground commissioners of the city of Los Angeles after her two children had been denied access to the swimming pool. The West Side Property Owners' Association also joined in the battle against discrimination, Attorneys Jennings and McBeth contributing their services to the cause.

In making his ruling Judge Gates declared that the Negroes of Los Angeles are entitled to all the rights of other human beings, not because some statute or law said that they are entitled thereto, but by reason of their very existence as citizens of their community. His decision contended that Mrs. Prioleau was right in her contention that her children should not have been segregated and that the position of the park commissioners who claimed that they would provide separate accommodations was unfair and illegal.

"If it is desired to provide separate bathing facilities for Negroes," the judge indicated, "it would be proper and necessary to authorize them through law and within the limits of the constitution. There is no such present authority and such facilities are therefore without the sanction of law," he declared.

The document prepared by Attorneys Jennings and McBeth petitioning the court to eliminate segregation was a masterful and well prepared treatise. Their victory reflects much credit on Mrs. Prioleau, who inaugurated the prosecution, the West Side Property Owners Property Improvement Association, of which Mrs. Betty Hill is president, and several other prominent Los Angeles citizens who lent their assistance to the cause.

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS AROUSED

Courier 2-7-31

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Colored people throughout the state of California are being aroused by a proposed bill sponsored by the "League of California Municipalities," that would restrict the use of parks, playgrounds and swimming pools by colored children, alloting to the colored children only certain hours on certain days.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The proposed legislation has been actively opposed by Miss Delilah L. Beasley, correspondent of the Oakland Tribune, and many organizations of colored and white people in California are already on record as denouncing the attempt at Jim Crow.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is communicating through Miss Beasley with California branches of the N. A. A. C. P. to enlist their active opposition to this proposed segregation of California's colored children.

Among the organizations which have entered protests are the California Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the Oakland Council of Church Women, composed of white representatives of 48 churches. Miss Beasley reports that she made an address before that body and the resolution condemning as an "un-Christian, backward step in race relations" the segregation bill was

HAD REFUSED TO ALLOW NEGROES TO USE THE POOL

Courier 2-25-31

Norfolk, Va.

Two-Year Old Case Was Postponed 25 Times

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(ANP)—Victory has just come to Mrs. Ethel Prioleau, widow of the late Major G. W. Prioleau, in her two-year fight against the board of playground and park commissioners in the city of Los Angeles, and L. H. Broker, director of the Exposition Bathhouse and Swimming Pool.

Mrs. Prioleau took action after her two children had been denied access to the swimming pool.

The park commissioners had contended that separate provision would be made for colored bathers.

Although the case was continued twenty-five times, Mrs. Prioleau, supported by the West Side Property Owners Association, and directed by Attorneys E. C. Jennings and Hugh McBeth, who gave their services free of charge, persisted in her efforts to have a decision rendered.

This decision came in a twenty-two page statement from the presiding judge of the Superior Court, the Hon. Walter S. Gates.

The decision, which was favorable to Mrs. Prioleau, upheld her contention that the position of the park commissioners was unfair and illegal.

"If it is desired to provide separate bathing facilities for Negroes," the judge wrote in substance, "it would be proper and necessary to authorize them through law and within the limits of the constitution. There is no such present authority and such facilities are therefore without the sanction of law."

Wins Segregation Case in California

Defender

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 10.—The case of Mrs. Ethel Stafford Prioleau against the Los Angeles playground commission to restrain the commission from segregating certain citizens and taxpayers resulted in a complete victory for Mrs. Prioleau.

Chicago, Ill.

It had been attempted to limit members of our group to one swimming pool. Mrs. Prioleau took up the cudgel in the interest of an outraged citizenry and last week her efforts were rewarded when Judge Gates of the Los Angeles superior court issued a sweeping order prohibiting the playground commission from designating certain days for different races to use the municipal swimming pools and ordered the public pools thrown wide open to all races, irrespective of color.

RACE QUESTION IS BIG FACTOR IN OUSTING OF WHITE HOSPITAL HEAD

Courier 7-18-31

Pittsburgh Pa

By LAWRENCE F. LaMAR

LOS ANGELES, July 16—One of the most significant acts affecting Negroes in Los Angeles county took place here recently when the board of supervisors ousted Dr. Neal N. Woods as head of the County Hospital. In spite of the important charitable position held by Dr. Woods, it was generally understood that he was one of the most rabid among local Negrophobists. On several occasions the superintendent of the hospital did not pretend to hide his loathesomeness to Negroes.

In addition to this strong petition against him, Dr. Woods heard himself denounced as incompetent. The sterling fight against the hospital head was valiantly led by Supervisor Frank L. Shaw, of the Fifth district. With the favorable exception of Supervisor John R. Quinn, the fight waged by Mr. Shaw was a single handed affair. A notable outstanding incident that brought the race angle forcibly into this fight against Dr. Woods' tenure at the hospital occurred when the late deputy district attorney, Leon Whittaker, the first race man to hold such a position in Los Angeles county, was a patient at the hospital immediately preceding his death.

According to those present, it was at Whittaker's bedside that Supervisor Shaw insinuated to Dr. Woods face that he was guilty of permitting gross racial prejudice. Whittaker's request for the presence of Supervisor Shaw, when answered by Mr. Shaw, was to know why he was being jim-crowed. An investigation which followed revealed that the hospital was seething in jim-crowism. Dr. Woods was ousted on July 8. He is being succeeded by Norman R. Martin.

Discrimination-1931

Colorado

Case Of Restaurant Discrimination Goes To Higher Court

Journal and Guide

DENVER, Colo.—(ANP)—An appeal will shortly be taken in the Colorado courts against an adverse decision in a damage suit against the proprietor and cashier of the Silver Grill restaurant in this city for refusing to permit food to be served to Frank Crosswaith, Socialist speaker.

D.C.

Discrimination - 1931

TO SEGREGATE NEGROES AT HAYES' RECITAL

Washington, D.C.

Not Wanted But If They Come Will Be Jimcrowed, Says Management

SINGER KNOWN TO FROWN ON SEGREGATED PLACES

Recital May Be Cancelled If Noted Star Carries Out Baltimore Policy

Colored people are not wanted at the Roland Hayes recital here on January 31 at Constitution Hall, but if they insist on coming they will be segregated, the secretary to Mrs. Wilson-Green, promoter of the recital, told a World reporter this week.

As far as possible, Negroes will be discouraged to attend the recital, said the secretary. No effort will be made to advertise Hayes' coming in Negro neighborhoods, and every effort made to keep them away.

The World sent a telegram to Hayes today telling him of the jim-crow policy, as Hayes is known to disfavor segregation. Several years ago in Baltimore he refused to go on the stage until a segregated policy was abolished. At that time the recital was held up for several hours and the management stood to lose thousands of dollars, and rather than take this loss he agreed to let the races sit wherever tickets designated.

Hayes was here last year at the Belasco Theater and there was no jimcrow, and several years ago he appeared here and refused to tolerate segregation.

Mrs. Wilson-Green is determined to carry out her jimcrow policy and it is doubtful if Hayes will come when he learns of this attempt to segregate his race. Hayes intimated last year that he had turned his back on America because of its hated jimcrow, and at that time he was said to have become a citizen of France, where all are equal.

Mrs. Green, like the promoter in Baltimore, stands to lose considerable money if she goes through with her segregation policy and the recital is cancelled.

JUDGE TELLS BOY KEEP EYES OFF WHITE GIRL

Washington, D.C.

Says She Wouldn't Feel So Badly If It Were A Negro Girl

2-20-31

MUST CONFINE EYES TO MEMBERS OF OWN RACE

Youth Gets Six Months For Looking At Girl Of Opposite Race

Judge Mary O'Toole admitted to a World reporter today that she told a 15-year-old colored boy that "he had no right flirting or looking at a white girl and must confine his flirting to Negro girls."

Judge O'Toole sentenced the boy to six months for "observation" for the flirtation.

The statement from Judge O'Toole came in answer to a letter written her by A. S. Pinkett, secretary of the local branch of the NAACP. The letter follows:

"It has come to the attention of this association that on February 6, while hearing a case against George Lincoln Lucas, 15-year-old boy of the Negro race, you used the following language: "If you were flirting or looking at those of your own color I wouldn't feel so bad about it, but you have no right flirting or talking to white girls, and also you did not make a clear statement and I think six months for mental observation will do you good."

When asked if she were correctly quoted Judge O'Toole said she was not sure, but said she said words to that effect.

HOTEL REFUSES TO ACCOMMODATE COLORED SENIOR

2-1-31

Washington, D.C.

Detroit Girl Stops at "Y" While Rest of Class At Roosevelt

Miss Helene Gordan, a senior in the Highland Park, Mich., high school, is in the city this week with members of her class on a sight-seeing tour.

Of the class of over 150 girls Miss Gordon is the only colored student. The group is chaperoned by four teachers, under the supervision of Mrs. Lou Babcock. The class is stopping at the Roosevelt Hotel, but Miss Gordon is a guest at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., as the hotel refused to accommodate a colored girl.

The class left Detroit Sunday and left Washington Wednesday. This is the nineteenth annual trip of the senior class to Washington. The boys of the class are to make a trip here later in the spring. The only colored boy in the class, Theodore Hughes, has refused to come with his schoolmates here on account of jim-crow in local hotels. None of the matrons of the girls could be reached by a Tribune reporter this week.

COPS USE STICKS ON DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

2-29-31

Washington Tribune

Washington, D.C.

Cops Wash Blood From Face of Victim After Brutal Attack

Frederick Smith, 510 Rhode Island avenue, director of athletics at the Lovejoy Community Center, Twelfth and D streets, northwest, charge two patrolmen with severely beating him at No. 9 Precinct, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Smith and B. E. Whitaker, 1230 Wylie street, northeast, an assistant at the Center, had charge of a group of boys and Boy Scouts. When the boys were released from their classes it was found that another group of white and colored boys were fighting in the street. Boys connected with the Center returned and told Mr. Smith of the fight in the street. In the meantime someone had summoned police.

Accused by Cops

Mr. Smith went into the street to attempt to help quell the disturbance when Officer Lambert and another patrolman arrived and accused Mr. Smith of being one of the rioters. When Mr. Smith protested he was attacked by Lambert and the other officer and forced into a police automobile and taken to the precinct.

At the time of his arrest Mr. Smith had a basketball in his hands. He had a charge of assault and disorderly conduct placed against him at the station.

Attacked by Police

At the station precinct Mr. Smith took out paper and pencil in order to secure the name of the arresting officer. The paper and pencil were knocked out of his hands. One of the officers remarked that "people could see from the street," and Mr. Smith was hustled into a rear room where he was unmercifully beaten with sticks and blackjacks with Officer Lambert leading the assault.

When he was released on collateral he was told to wash his face and hands "to hide the blood on his face and body." When he refused to wash he was forced over a bowl and policemen washed the blood from his face and head. The cops stated that they did not want "people to see blood on him."

To Prosecute Officer

In Police Court, Wednesday, Mr. Smith was represented by Attorney Augustus Gray, who had the case postponed and will be tried in the United States Branch of the United States Court today.

Mr. Smith is a graduate of Armstrong High School and has been connected with Community Center work in the District for five years. The recent brutal attacks on citizens by police officers have stirred all organizations in the District. Lambert will be prosecuted by several local civic and other organizations and brought before the Police Trial Board.

WOMEN INSULTED AT PARTY CONFAB

2-11-31

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.—That Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman of Georgia, and Mrs. Ophelia H. Lee McIver, her appointed delegate, were insulted here last week at the Young Republican Conference, is stated in a news story appearing in the Washington WORLD.

To avoid embarrassment to the "lily white" delegates, it is reported that the two ladies were asked to stay away from the banquet and social functions given in connection with the conference because the New Willard Hotel "would not serve colored patrons."

On a previous occasion, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Eugene Booze, national committeewoman of Mississippi, were entertained with others at the New Willard. No colored delegates appeared at any of the semi-social functions of this year's conference.

RADIO STATION BARS COLORED

2-19-31

WOL Cancels Contract With Dept. Store Using Colored Talent On Race Issues

Washington, D.C.

Refusal of the management of station WOL to permit colored artists to appear before the microphone, it was learned this week, forced The Fair, the only local department store employing colored clerks, to abandon elaborate plans for keeping in touch with the buying public by radio.

Leroy Marks, owner and manager of WOL, while denying color prejudice personally, informed officials of The Fair that the presence of colored artists in the broadcasting studio was objectionable to white performers and for that reason he was obliged to rescind acceptance of The Fair's program.

In order to give their patrons up-to-the-minute service, E. M. Bernstein, manager of The Fair, and William O. Walker, publicity director, began negotiations several weeks ago with R. D. Wyly, Inc., advertising agents in charge of WOL's time bookings, for a broadcasting contract. A contract was signed with the Wyly Company, calling for a WOL broadcast at 6:30

p. m. on Tuesday and Friday of each week. The Fair, anxious to give its listeners-in the last word in radio entertainment, then obtained at considerable expense the services of Louis Brown, Rudolph Craig, and other well-known colored artists to assist in making the broadcast a success. Two auditions were held at the WOL studio in the Annapolis Hotel building, Eleventh and H Streets N. W., where the talent was pronounced technically acceptable, and everything declared in readiness for the initial broadcast.

Announcement of the arrangements was made by The Fair, not only in all of the local colored newspapers, but also in The Daily News whose radio editor volunteered a write-up in his columns.

On the morning of the day the broadcasting was to begin, a News representative calling The Fair on the telephone in reference to advertising matters, incidentally asked what the trouble was with The Fair's radio program, saying he understood that the program was not to go on the air. Inquiry at the Wyley Company disclosed that the latter firm had been instructed to refer inquiries regarding The Fair's broadcast to Leroy Marks, owner and manager of station WOL.

Marks, when reached on the telephone, is understood to have said that the matter was of such a nature that he did not like to discuss it on the telephone and a personal conference between Marks, Bernstein, and Walker followed at the studio.

White Artists Objected

During the conference Marks is said to have flatly informed The Fair's representatives that WOL is dependent entirely on white talent for its programs, that white performers objected to the presence of colored artists in the studio, and that should he accept The Fair's program, WOL would have to "blanket in" phonograph record broadcasts for 15 minutes before and after each Fair program in order to permit the colored artists to get out of the studio before the white performers came in.

Marks also claimed that WOL's rental agreement with the Annapolis Hotel makes the broadcasting station's tenure subject, in a large measure, to the pleasure of the hotel management and that the latter objected strongly to colored people coming into the hotel. The broadcasting of a program participated in by a score or more of colored children during the recent Community Chest drive was mentioned, Marks claiming that the hotel management threatened to eject the station from the premises if any more colored people were admitted to the studio.

During the conference, Marks' attention was directed to The Fair's purchase of a large amount of merchandise for the radio sale, to the fact that talent had been hired, the program advertised extensively, and since the people of Washington were expecting the broadcast, an explanation was due the store's customers. Marks, it is said, appeared somewhat perturbed when an explanation to the public was suggested, and offered to broadcast the initial concert free and also to announce the sale on the next day's program. Following these arrangements, the program for the first day and the sale announcements went on the air as planned.

It is felt in some quarters that WOL's refusal to adhere to the contract was based largely on the fact that the radio copy contained several references to The Fair's employing both white and colored saleswomen. Several weeks later, when the store found it necessary to broadcast brief advertising flashes through WOL without employing artists, references to the employment policy of the store being purposely omitted, the radio copy was accepted by the station without comment.

The Wyly officials, in expressing regret over the cancellation, which they termed uncalled-for, offered to arrange time for The Fair at other radio stations, but admitted their helplessness to enforce the WOL contract. It is understood that Marks maintains a booking agency for WOL performers and enjoys a monopoly on the employment of talent for his station.

U. S. Civil Service Commission Uses Photographs to Reveal Race

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The requirement of photographs from applicants for federal positions will not be discontinued by the civil service commission when it begins July 1 the policy of fingerprinting them.

There will be no change in policy respecting the submission of photographs, but after July 1 the fingerprint records will become a part of a federal employee's record with his or her photograph and the result of the character examination and mental test.

The requirement of photographs from applicants has been regarded by Colored persons as a subterfuge for keeping them out of the civil service. The commission takes a different view. It has regarded photographs as the most practicable means of identification of applicants.

The commission has also contended that discrimination against applicants on account of color could not be stopped by abolishing the use of photographs. It points to the regulations which give appointing officers the right to return certifications and ask for new certifications. Each certification has three names on it.

After an appointing officer has made a selection, the employee is given a probationary period. The procedure is also being followed now of having eligibles report to officers in the field for physical inspection is almost infallible as a means of racial identification.

There have been cases in the federal service where appointees have been discovered to be Colored only after their appointment and upon their reporting for duty. In such cases the appointing officer would find some excuse for not putting the employee to work or would end his or her services at the end of the probationary period.

There have been other cases in which persons have been discovered to be Colored only after they had worked with a group of white employees for a number of years. Dismissal from the service usually resulted in such cases, if no representative or senator intervened. If a representative or senator intervened, the employee would be transferred to a segregated division, for instance, the office of the register of the treasury.

One of the principal reasons for the decision to fingerprint all applicants for civil service positions is to keep persons with criminal records out of the service. Thomas E. Campbell, chairman of the civil service commission, says that the commission has incomplete statistics which indicate that about one out of every 14 persons seeking federal appointments under the civil service had police records.

Heretofore only members of the law enforcement divisions of the civil service have been fingerprinted. They were fingerprinted because of the character of the work they were assigned to do.

The commission has now decided that such a record would be valuable for all federal employees and by recording those who are certified for appointment the entire personnel eventually will be fingerprinted.

In addition to new appointees, persons seeking reinstatement will have to submit to the fingerprint tests.

Despite limited funds heretofore available, the commission has more than 100,000 fingerprints of employees of the law enforcement services in its files, and enlargement of the fingerprinting bureau was made possible through a special appropriation by the last congress.

The bureau of investigation of the department of justice has co-operated extensively with the commission, comparing the prints previously taken by it with more than 2,000,000 records of criminals.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND WHITE COMMUNITIES

The efforts of some white citizens of Washington, who are color mad, to create and establish certain sections for colored people to live, are almost always reactionary. This is certainly the case in the controversy which is going on over the announcement of the Board of Education that the Greenleaf School in Southwest Washington is to be turned over to colored children. The minds of these citizens, being warped by unreasonable prejudice, would see the wheels of educational progress stop dead in their tracks rather than have the "white neighborhood" contaminated. When hundreds of colored children in the Southwest are being handicapped for lack of sufficient space, the members of the "superior race" prate about the ruination of a white community which will result.

We commend Dr. Ballou on the stand he has taken in the matter. In spite of the fact that the Real Estate Board takes definite cognizance of white and colored neighborhoods and that certain of our white newspapers follow this lead in the matter of advertisements, it is to be hoped that the Board of Education will always look first to the welfare of the school children and ignore entirely this farcical talk of white and colored communities.

Discrimination - 1931

G.O.P. DELEGATE ANSWERS STORY OF "INSULT"

Mrs. McIver Says She Did Not Care For Any But Political Recognition At Confab.

Answering the news item appearing in last week's World concerning the request that was made of colored delegates that they remain away from the semi-social functions of the conference, Mrs. Ophelia Lee McIver, delegate from Georgia, appointed by Mrs. George S. Williams, admits that she did not wish nor seek any recognition other than political. Not denying that the story as published was true in every detail, she gives the further information that another colored delegate was also asked to stay away from the affairs. Mrs. McIver's letter in full follows:

To the Editor of
The Washington World.

Dear Sir: In reply to your article n today's World (of June 19th), I .m speaking for O. Holly Lee, of Georgia, who in private life is Mrs. B. J. McIver.

In attending the Youth's Conference of the Republican Party held at the Willard Hotel June 11th and 12th, my interest was purely political and I did not care for nor did I seek any other recognition.

This is not my first visit from way down South. I have had the pleasure of visiting a bit in the North and West, just long enough to learn the attitude, socially, of others toward Negroes wherever they are found in these United States of America, the country which grants freedom in pursuit of happiness to each one of its members, happiness as interpreted it seems by the individual members themselves.

Now as to the semi-social functions held in connection with this conference, let me state that a request to keep away from them was given definitely to the representative who expressly sought admission and who incidently hails from a State far above the Mason and Dixon line.

O. Holly Lee only regrets that for personal reasons she has not been able to accept all of the social courtesies extended by members of her own group.

I should appreciate your giving this communication the same publicity and prominence as was had by your article entitled, "Georgia Committee-Woman and Delegate Insulted at Young Republican Conference."

Very truly yours,

O. HOLLY LEE.

In rivate life (Mrs. B. J. McIver).

Jimcrow Signs on District Garages Ordered Down

9-25-31

Through the efforts of the Federation of Civic Associations objectionable signs were removed from the District garages on Bryant street, northwest.

It was brought to the attention of the District Commissioners that colored and white signs were placed on the lavatories at the garage. The District Engineer [illegible] the

LIBRARY CLERK CALLS HOWARD U. STUDENT "NIGGER"

11-13-31

A protest has been sent to Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, alleging that a Howard University student was insulted at the library on October 18. The protest was sent by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

According to A. S. Pinkett, local secretary, the student, E. D. Jones, 88 R street, northwest was referred to as a "nigger" by one of the attendants.

The affidavit submitted by Mr. Jones states that he applied at the Periodical Division of the Library of Congress for certain periodicals and was told by the attendant to wait a half an hour after being given the usual five slips. After waiting the required time he returned to the desk and requested the references. He states that the attendant told him he would have to get the references he sought in the main reading room.

While returning to the reading room he noticed on one of the slips the words "nigger calls—take your time. HRN." Mr. Jones said he then returned to the Periodical room where he related the incident to a Mr. Smith who told him to report the matter to the Librarian. The Librarina was out at the time and all efforts to reach him failed. The insult was reported to Dean Davis of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard who advised him to place the matter with the N.A.A.C.P.

Corporation Counsel William W. Bride Would Welcome a Colored Assistant

11-7-31

WASHINGTON.—Denying that he had ever made a statement to the effect that he would resign if a colored man was appointed to his office, William Bride told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week that on the contrary, he had said that he would welcome a colored assistant.

Mr. Bride's statement was made as a result of a statement made at a recent meeting of the bar association by Thurman L. Dodson, attorney, in which he quoted W. L. Houston and Charles E. Robinson, attorneys, as stating that Mr. Bride had made the above statement. Both Messrs. Houston and Robinson denied making any such statement to Dodson. Mr. Bride's statement to the AFRO follows.

"Article in issue AFRO-AMERICAN even ate stating I would resign as corporation counsel if a colored assistant was appointed in my office is utterly without any foundation. I have always felt in civic matters there should be no distinction whatever between the races.

"Both Mr. Houston and Mr. Robinson assure me that story is out of whole cloth and state positively they know such a position does not represent my attitude.

"I have told Mr. Houston and other important members of your racial group long ago that I would welcome a colored assistant and my attitude in that regard is not changed in the slightest degree. As evidence of this feeling upon my part I strongly urged the appointment of a member of your group upon the special police trial board and Mr. Lewis was appointed. Will appreciatt an untquivocal contradiction of the staement."

WILLIAM W. BRIDE,
Corporation Counsel, Washington, D.C.

WHITE D. C. LEGAL COUNSEL DENIES PREJUDICE CHARGE

1-7-31

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—The statement made before a recent meeting of the Washington Bar Association by Thurman L. Dodson, a lawyer, that Charles E. Robinson and William L. Houston, both attorneys, had told him that W. W. Bride, corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, had said that he would rather resign than have a colored person employed in his office was branded as a fabrication by Mr. Robinson Monday.

Dodson came into his office the day after the meeting of the Washington Bar Association at which he had made his statement with reference to Mr. Bride, and questioned him concerning the filing of an application for appointment as an assistant corporation counsel, Mr. Robinson stated. Present at the time were William O. Davis, George G. Jefferson, Robert L. Evans and J. T. Settle.

Dodson asked him, Mr. Robinson stated, if he knew the corporation counsel or had ever filed an application for appointment as an attorney in his office.

Mr. Robinson said he told Dodson, "Yes, I have an application there at this time. Dodson then wanted to know what response I had got. I told him I had received the usual response that my application was on file and would be considered when there is a vacancy."

REV. DIXON SAYS CLERK TOLD HIM TO EAT IN STREET

12-4-31

Noted Pastor Plans to Bring Suit Against Whelan Drug Store

Alleged refusal to serve the Rev. C. P. Dixon, well known evangelist of Virginia, at the counter of the Whelan Drug store, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, northwest, Monday afternoon brought forth a stout denial by the store management to the Tribune.

The Rev. Dixon who has been conducting services for two weeks was enroute home with his wife and daughter when he called the Tribune office and told of being refused a cup of coffee and a sandwich at the drug store which is near a bus terminal. The minister's car was wrecked in an accident while he was on his way here.

The Rev. Dixon told a Tribune reporter that he ordered the coffee and sandwich and was told he had to eat it on the outside. On refusing to comply with the demands a clerk is said to have refused service and told the pastor that Negroes, Chinese and Japanese were never served at the counter.

A Tribune reporter immediately went to the store and saw two men who represented themselves as owners. One, a Mr. Mitchell said he never refused persons on account of race or color. Mr. Mitchell said that he planned to bring suit the Rev. Dixon came in at the store management for noon rush hour and could not find refusing to serve him. a seat. He said the clerk made every effort to serve the patron, but the Rev. Dixon left before he could be waited on.

The Rev. Dixon told the Tribune

Anti-Negro Furore in Internal Revenue Dept. Not Under Roper

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NOV 14 1931

Blair was Commissioner when Fair-Skinned Boston Girl Stenographer was Found to be Colored, and was Transferred to Another Bureau.

WASHINGTON—(Special) — Appointment of Daniel C. Roper, white former member of the board of education, as receiver for National Benefit recalls an uproar in the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue of which he was chief from 1917-1920.

During Mr. Roper's term as commissioner Miss Mary W. Royster was appointed stenographer in the bureau May 15, 1919.

She had passed the civil service with high rating in Boston and filed her photograph as is required, with her application.

Fair of skin, she was regarded as white, even though she lived and associated with colored folk of Northwest Washington.

Mr. Roper resigned in 1920 and was succeeded by David Blair, white, as commissioner. For three years Miss Royster got along famously at her work. Suddenly it was discovered that she was colored. Whites were so outdone that a sensation followed.

Senator David Walsh (Dem., Mass.) it seems, did all that he could about it, but the Harding regime was in, party representation was needful on the young lady's behalf; so Congressman George Holden Tinkham, of the 11th Massachusetts Congressional District took up the burden.

George H. Tinkham (Rep., Mass.), it appears, was, as usual, persistent; so much so that when it was learned that he had taken the young lady in person to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, or soon would take her to the secretary, the internal revenue officials said, as the story goes:

"No Negro shall serve in a clerical capacity in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, at least not during our tenure here."

The young lady was finally transferred in November 1922 to the "jim crow office" of the Register of the Treasury, where she remained until her marriage, October 14, 1926, to a young Lexington, Kentuck, physician, Dr. Rush Hunter.

HALTED GAME

Board Cannot Avoid Responsibility.

WASHINGTON. — Repudiation of the action of officials of the McKinley Technical High School here, in cancelling a football game with the Bethlehem (Pa.) High School because a colored player is on the team of the latter school, was asked of the local board of education in a communication signed by a committee of five citizens, this week.

The game, officially scheduled to have been played here on Thanksgiving Day, was cancelled when the Pennsylvania school officials refused the request of the local school that the colored player be barred from the contest.

Principal Frank Daniel of Tech declared that the action in refusing to play against the colored athlete was in consonance with the policy of the school, first enunciated in 1929.

The letter to the board of education was signed by William H. Hastie, George G. Jefferson, Charles W. C. Williams, Josiah T. Settle and Thurman L. Dodson. Citing the action of the McKinley school as an open insult to colored taxpayers, the letter says, in summary:

Board Can't Dodge

"This is not a matter in which the board of education can avoid responsibility. No public school can pursue a policy of repudiation of obligation and insult to sister institutions without reflecting shame and disgrace upon the entire organization of which that school is a part, and placing the burden of affirmative action squarely upon the shoulders of the board of education.

"A citizen of this city cannot but expect that the board of education will address itself to the insulted school, disavow the insulting act, require an apology from the officials involved and publish an expression of policy which will make impossible the recurrence of such an incident."

SCHOOL BOARD IS ASKED TO DECRY TECH COLOR BAR

Afro-American

Citizens Request Board to Repudiate Recent Action. 11-28-31

Baltimore, Md.

Discrimination—1931

England
6

LONDON'S HOTELS NOW BAN U.S. GREAT TENOR

Afro-American
4-25-31

LONDON, England. — The Daily Express says London hotels have refused to receive Mr. Roland Hayes, the distinguished tenor, who will arrive here early next month to give a series of concerts.

Baltimore
Sun

The prejudice against colored people—mild though it is compared with the feeling in the United States—has proved insuperable; and those friends of Mr. Hayes who were seeking to book rooms for him in a hotel have given up their task.

Private accommodation has been arranged instead.

Mr. Loens, honorary secretary of the African Club, expressed his disappointment at the situation to a Daily Express representative yesterday. "Mr. Hayes is a famous man," he said, "and a great artist. Hotels, however, choose to regard his blood as a disgrace."

Mr. Hayes's first visit to England ten years ago was extraordinarily successful, and culminated in a command performance at Buckingham Palace before the King and Queen. They expressed their appreciation, especially of his singing of Negro spirituals, and presented him with a diamond pin.

Mr. Hayes, whom European papers reported engaged to the Countess, Helena Koloyrda, white, of Austria, was more recently said to have engaged himself to a New York debutante.

MITCHELL NOT BARRED

Guardian

U. S. MINISTER TO LIBERIA WRITES TO REV. HARTEN WHO CABLED HIM FOR FACTS OF REPORT THAT LONDON HOTELS HAD REFUSED HIS PARTY

6-9-31

Monrovia, Liberia, March 28, 1931.

Hon. Thomas S. Harten, 443 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. My dear Mr. Harten:

Your cable of some days ago in re "indignities accorded me at London Hotel" was a surprise as I do not quite understand upon what the accusations are based.

Guardian
Britain
Paris

When I arrived in London it was quite late, and as I had not wired ahead, but was depending upon securing accommodations at a hotel that had been recommended by Bishop Davis, I thought it unnecessary to wire. We happened not to go to that particular hotel, but drove up to another, and was informed that they could not accommodate five persons. We then reported at the American Embassy, and finally was quartered at a family hotel for the night. The next morning the Legation officials informed me, that had they known the number of persons in my party, and when we would arrive in London all arrangements would have been made.

Well Treated At Hotel

We moved on Monday to the Hotel Belgravia, within easy walking distance of the Legation and was given the very best attention. On leaving this hotel the Management informed me that they would be pleased to accommodate any of my friends at any time. Special attention on the part of the manager and employees was given Mrs. Mitchell who was sick during the three weeks of our stay.

I am, therefore, at a loss to know how the report reached you that we were subjected to indignities. You must know, that I am the last one to overlook any insult and I assure you that when there is room for complaint proper representation will be made.

Thanking you for the interest manifested, and hope that you are well, I am

Yours truly,
CHARLES B. MITCHELL.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS LEADS AGAINST BRITISH JIM-CROW

Britain
3-7-31

New York City.—Under the leadership of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in England, a movement has been launched to oppose the increasing discrimination to which people of color are being subjected in Great Britain, according to information reaching the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from the Far and Near Press Bureau in London.

Guardian
London

John P. Fletcher of the Society of Friends in London, is a member of an executive committee of the "anti-color bar" council, which is listing hotels that refuse to accommodate colored people and taking up cases of individual discrimination. The council intends also to encourage English editors "to follow the lead of the more important papers in the United States who now print the word 'Negro' with a capital letter."

Discrimination–1931

General

Race Prejudice in the North

BY BISHOP WILBUR P. THIRKIELD

11-3-31

The spirit of caste appears to be growing in the North. Members of the Negro and other colored groups are being discriminated against, segregated, cast out, not because they are low and bad, but because they are black. It is an impressive and most encouraging fact that progressive women and student groups in the South, under the leadership of the Interracial Commission, are definitely organized for interracial co-operation and betterment; for curing civil and educational unequalities and for war against the crime of lynching, so that among an everwidening constituency there often appears a broader spirit of interracial sympathy and tolerance than is found among many white people in the North who hold unreasoning and utterly unjustifiable prejudices, and in their relations to the colored groups are governed by the spirit of caste and even hate. This is manifest not only in community life and school but in some degree even in the Church.

Consider this example. In a large city very near New York, members of our Church were bravely struggling to build a church to provide for the ever-increasing tide of Negro population swept in from the South and in their strange and perilous environment needing religious guidance and thousands in desperate straits. Communists have taken advantage of the siauation and their inflammatory harangues in Washington Park have gradually drawn many thousands. When a colored woman tenant of seventy-two years was evicted for nonpayment of rent, the mob brought on a clash with the police during which three men were killed and three policemen badly injured. Caste, Communism, discrimination, repression, create an ugly and perilous situation which hungry and desperate people may force to the front this coming winter in many Northern cities into which a million Negroes are now crowded.

A situation involving enforced segregation, developed last year at White Plains, N. Y. All admitted that the physician and his family were quiet, cultivated, personally agreeable and attractive people. But they were colored, and the neighbors would cast them out, together with the colored Y. M. C. A. secretary who roomed in the house. When the excitement had abated, called upon to address a union meeting of the churches on Interracial Sunday, I was permitted to say that "all decent-minded Americans condemn the devilish mob spirit recently let loose in several atrocious lynchings." I then added, "You people would not lynch the *bodies* of men, but do you not *lynch the minds and souls* of colored men by your caste and discrimination, your bitter strictures and segregations?" Choosing to find my life and work for nearly a half century largely identified with this group, how often have I seen refined, sensitive men and women fairly writhe and groan under the un-Christian caste and inhumanity of man!

"Sit Where They Sit"

"I sat where they sat," said the prophet of old. This awakened sympathy for the oppressed. Catch in the Negro spirituals not only the mood of spiritual hope and strength but the anguish of the oppressed. My plea is, put yourself in the Negro's place- It is acknowledged that the finest concert tenor voice developd in America is that of Roland Hayes, a man of lofty spiritual aims, and fine culture, a perfect gentleman, yet hotels are closed against him. Suppose you were a member of a quartet engaged to sing "spirituals" over the radio, with studio in the top of a hotel, and because of the color of your skin you were hustled back to the freight and bagage elevator! And this in New York-

Consider the case of a young woman of refined tastes, graduate of a leading New York high school, with educated Christian parents, who makes application for entrance to the Department of Home Economics of a leading university in the state founded by Methodism. The dean "strongly recommends" the parents to withdraw the application as she would be "very much isolated socially," enforcing this by the example of a colored maid, who "leads a lonely life!" thus assuming that the candidate is so lacking in strength of character, social grace and adaptation that she will be "unhappy." Unfortunately the chancellor feels constrained to support the dean and the door of entrance to a great Northern university is slammed in her face. Yet the aim of this aspiring young woman is not "happiness," but equipment for service. She is willing to pay the price and run the risk of winning her place in the esteem of the student body, as did a colored girl at Smith College recently, who by free vote of her classmates was accorded one of the highest honors in her class. The dean expressed the fear that the university is "not prepared to *place* colored studen on graduation." The candidate aske not for a *place,* but for a chance fc *preparation* for service. The call fc such equipped women is insistent. Th over 19,000 Negro youth in our col leges and the tens of thousands i high schools require teachers. Th work of our Bennett College fo Women at Greensboro, N. C., which i four years from its founding wor from the General Education Boarc the endorsement of a conditional gif of a quarter million dollars for endowment, has only been made possible by the fourteen thoroughly equippec teachers who gained their degree from Northern colleges. And three of these are from Cornell and Columbia, which did not debar them on account of race. Really the presence of such a cultivated and aspiring young woman of the Negro group should prove a blessing to the students of the university. The peril in our American life is the isolation of race groups and the lack of contact on the higher levels between members of the various races. To them all the doors that swing downward are open. To the colored group especially, the doors upward into the library, lecture and concert halls are too often closed. Contact in class work and college associations with a noble, well-equippec young woman of the Negro grou would tend to eliminate race preju dice, which is the beginning of self inflicted blindness and a peril to our American life.

The hope of the South as regards the abatement of race prejudice is in the women and in the student groups in the colleges. In nearly fifty years of my personal life, identification with the Negro group, I see larger signs of hope than ever before. If this young woman is shut out of the university it would evidently be on the basis of prejudice and race discrimination. What an example to the South, which is now facing the race question with a broader sympathy and a finer spirit of race recognition and co-operation!

In view of this statement of facts and plea (in behalf of colored groups which now constitute two thirds of the word's population), let me commend to people to whom all avenues to the larger life are open, this deeply significant word of Lord Bryce, after a profound study of the ques- blood, or speech, or color; a sacred tion: "Let the gospel of Christ come bond to make them feel and believe to them as a beneficial power which of mankind of whatever that we and they are all the children can fill their hearts with new thought of one Father in heaven."

and new hopes; which may become a 15 Gramercy Park,
link between them and ourselves; New York City.
helping them forward and averting —*N. Y. Christian Advocate*
those conflicts and sufferings which
will otherwise follow; a bond between

Discrimination–1931

General

Race Prejudice in the North

BY BISHOP WILBUR P. THIRKIELD

11-3-31

The spirit of caste appears to be growing in the North. Members of the Negro and other colored groups are being discriminated against, segregated, cast out, not because they are low and bad, but because they are black. It is an impressive and most encouraging fact that progressive women and student groups in the South, under the leadership of the Interracial Commission, are definitely organized for interracial co-operation and betterment; for curing civil and educational unequalities and for war against the crime of lynching, so that among an everwidening constituency there often appears a broader spirit of interracial sympathy and tolerance than is found among many white people in the North who hold unreasoning and utterly unjustifiable prejudices, and in their relations to the colored groups are governed by the spirit of caste and even hate. This is manifest not only in community life and school but in some degree even in the Church.

Consider this example. In a large city very near New York, members of our Church were bravely struggling to build a church to provide for the ever-increasing tide of Negro population swept in from the South and in their strange and perilous environment needing religious guidance and thousands in desperate straits. Communists have taken advantage of the siauation and their inflammatory harangues in Washington Park have gradually drawn many thousands. When a colored woman tenant of seventy-two years was evicted for nonpayment of rent, the mob brought on a clash with the police during which three men were killed and three policemen badly injured. Caste, Communism, discrimination, repression, create an ugly and perilous situation which hungry and desperate people may force to the front this coming winter in many Northern cities into which a million Negroes are now crowded.

A situation involving enforced segregation, developed last year at White Plains, N. Y. All admitted that the physician and his family were quiet, cultivated, personally agreeable and attractive people. But they were colored, and the neighbors would cast them out, together with the colored Y. M. C. A. secretary who roomed in the house. When the excitement had abated, called upon to address a union meeting of the churches on Interracial Sunday, I was permitted to say that "all decent-minded Americans condemn the devilish mob spirit recently let loose in several atrocious lynchings." I then added, "You people would not lynch the *bodies* of men, but do you not *lynch the minds and souls* of colored men by your caste and discrimination, your bitter strictures and segregations?" Choosing to find my life and work for nearly a half century largely identified with this group, how often have I seen refined, sensitive men and women fairly writhe and groan under the un-Christian caste and inhumanity of man!

"Sit Where They Sit"

"I sat where they sat," said the prophet of old. This awakened sympathy for the oppressed. Catch in the Negro spirituals not only the mood of spiritual hope and strength but the anguish of the oppressed. My plea is, put yourself in the Negro's place- It is acknowledged that the finest concert tenor voice developd in America is that of Roland Hayes, a man of lofty spiritual aims, and fine culture, a perfect gentleman, yet hotels are closed against him. Suppose you were a member of a quartet engaged to sing "spirituals" over the radio, with studio in the top of a hotel, and because of the color of your skin you were hustled back to the freight and bagage elevator! And this in New York-

Consider the case of a young woman of refined tastes, graduate of a leading New York high school, with educated Christian parents, who makes application for entrance to the Department of Home Economics of a leading university in the state founded by Methodism. The dean "strongly recommends" the parents to withdraw the application as she would be "very much isolated socially," enforcing this by the example of a colored maid, who "leads a lonely life!" thus assuming that the candidate is so lacking in strength of character, social grace and adaptation that she will be "unhappy." Unfortunately the chancellor feels constrained to support the dean and the door of entrance to a great Northern university is slammed in her face. Yet the aim of this aspiring young woman is not "happiness," but equipment for service. She is willing to pay the price and run the risk of winning her place in the esteem of the student body, as did a colored girl at Smith College recently, who by free vote of her classmates was accorded one of the highest honors in her class. The dean expressed the fear that the university is "not prepared to *place* colored studen on graduation." The candidate aske not for a *place*, but for a chance fc *preparation* for service. The call fc such equipped women is insistent. Th over 19,000 Negro youth in our col leges and the tens of thousands i high schools require teachers. Th work of our Bennett College fo Women at Greensboro, N. C., which i four years from its founding wor from the General Education Boarc the endorsement of a conditional gif of a quarter million dollars for endowment, has only been made possible by the fourteen thoroughly equipped teachers who gained their degree from Northern colleges. And three of these are from Cornell and Columbia, which did not debar them on account of race. Really the presence of such a cultivated and aspiring young woman of the Negro group should prove a blessing to the students of the university. The peril in our American life is the isolation of race groups and the lack of contact on the higher levels between members of the various races. To them all the doors that swing downward are open. To the colored group especially, the doors upward into the library, lecture and concert halls are too often closed. Con tact in class work and college associa tions with a noble, well-equippe young woman of the Negro grou would tend to eliminate race preju dice, which is the beginning of self inflicted blindness and a peril to ou American life.

The hope of the South as regards the abatement of race prejudice is in the women and in the student groups in the colleges. In nearly fifty years of my personal life, identification with the Negro group, I see larger signs of hope than ever before. If this young woman is shut out of the university it would evidently be on the basis of prejudice and race discrimination. What an example to the South, which is now facing the race question with a broader sympathy and a finer spirit of race recognition and co-operation!

In view of this statement of facts and plea (in behalf of colored groups which now constitute two thirds of the word's population), let me commend to people to whom all avenues to the larger life are open, this deeply significant word of Lord Bryce, all races after a profound study of the question: "Let the gospel of Christ come to them as a beneficial power which can fill their hearts with new thought and new hopes; which may become a link between them and ourselves; helping them forward and averting those conflicts and sufferings which will otherwise follow; a bond between

of mankind of whatever blood, or speech, or color; a sacred bond to make them feel and believe that we and they are all the children of one Father in heaven."

15 Gramercy Park,
New York City.

—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*

NOV 14 1931 Afro-American

MAYBE THIS ISN'T ADVERTISING.—I. E. Lambert (left) phonograph company official (white) presenting President Hoover with a record of his unemployment speech. Recently Hoover refused to pose with a group of colored technicians because, his secretary said, "the photo might be used for advertising purposes."

Question for This Week:

Do you think self-respecting people have any excuse for climbing side entrance steps to jim crow gallery seats to see a show in a white theatre?

MRS. CECIL T. LEWIS, dietitian, Douglass High School: "I do. On certain occasions aesthetic or artistic considerations should transcend resentment caused by discriminatory tactics of theatre managers."

ROBERT C. PRICE, 1220 Etting Street: "While no one can condone Jim Crow, even segregation is too big a temptation to resist if under such a restriction that is the only way we may view the better productions."

HENRY M. DANIELS, attorney: "No more so than they have of patronizing business firms and other places that grossly discriminate against us. We should at least be consistent and remember that discrimination is discrimination."

GEORGE W. EVANS, attorney: "No, and I don't do it. The only excuse that may be offered is that the play would be of value, but the common run of productions are not worth it."

ELLIS ANDERSON, decorator, 2023 Druid Hill Avenue: "May as well ask if self-respecting people have any excuse for submitting to any form of jim-crowism. It is a matter of submitting, it is a matter of having to take what one can get or do without."

J. M. PIERCE, chauffeur, 419 Federal Street: "No."

MISS ALVERTA CLINTON, student, 912 N. Carey Street: "There are too many places where we can't possibly escape jim-crowism, to go to places where we don't necessarily have to go to be jim-crowed. I do not think that theatres where segregation is practiced should be patronized by colored people, especially since there are theatres where one doesn't have to be jim-crowed."

THE REV. GEORGE B. BROWN, minister, 165 Henrietta Street: "I do not think that colored people ought to go to white theatres and be jim-crowed. I've made my living on colored people. I believe colored people ought to patronize places of business and amusemnet conducted by their own people."

ERNEST PREE, funeral director, 135 W. Henrietta Street: "I say that colored people ought not to patronize theatres where they are jim-crowed. I believe that the money I spend is as good as the next man's."

ROBERT BUNCH, tailor, 909½ Leadenhall Street: "I do not think that colored people ought to go to jim-crow theatres. They ought to patronze places after their own color."

ERNEST RIVES, barber, 147 W. Henrietta Street: "I would rather not answer the question."

GEORGE SCOTT, bootblack parlor, 707 S. Hanover Street: "I do not believe that colored people should go to jim-crow theatres. Of course, there are some things like certain trains where it is hard to do otherwise. But there is no excuse where the theatres are concerned."

HARRISON BOONE, student, 137 W. Henrietta Street: "I do not think that colored peole should go to jim-crow theatres."

JAMES A. MINOR, 105 W. 29th Street: "No, sir, I don't see what excuse they have as the same stars perform at the Royal, where we can get box seats or other nice seats without climbing steps or be jim-crowed."

Discrimination-1931

BUSINESS NOT WANTED

Whip 7-4-31

Again high officials of The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company make a statement which should challenge the red blood in every colored person in America. When asked point blank why colored people are not employed by the Metropolitan in their field and elsewhere in the same fashion that this company employs Jews, Italians and other nationalities, the company official states that "there are a good many nationalities whom for one reason or another we do not consider make desirable agents—the colored people being one of these nationalities." This official in a burst of frankness practically tells us that in spite of the billion of dollars colored people pay in premiums to this great Metropolitan Company, our business is not considered desirable or profitable.

This is not the first time that this attitude has been officially pronounced. This is not the first time that this company has shown contempt for our support. Jim Crow offices and other humiliations have been heaped upon us while we have humbly continued to give our business. All of this while our colored companies, offering the same protection under the same insurance laws have struggled to attain the necessary amount of business to make them profitable. How long are we going to sit and take these insults while we pay our money? How long will we permit people to frankly tell us that our money is alright but we are not good enough to be given a job or recognized as men and women? If we wait long enough to become fully aroused it will then be too late to do anything about it. Now is the time and the remedy is simple. Do not spend your money where you cannot work. Teach Metropolitan Insurance Company that we are able to recognize an insult and resent it. Not tomorrow but today. Give to our colored companies the same amount of business that we give Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and these companies will give us more jobs and one white concern will be taught the lesson that we think before we spend our money.

Race Discrimination Rife in U. S., Robeson Charges as He Settles in England

Paul Robeson.

Negro Singer Declares He 'Feels Free' in New London Home.

Color Bar in Paris Hotels Due to Americans, Artist Declares.

By H. J. J. Sargint.

London, June 6.—In the United States, Paul Robeson feels that because of his race he has no rights. Even in France he is not comfortable. But in England he "fits in."

And that, this famous Negro singer explained, is the reason for his recent announcement that he has forsaken the country of his birth, the United States, to make England his permanent home.

Robeson spoke gently, but his smile was bitter. He wished it understood, however, that what he said was said in no spirit of bitterness. And he spoke with feeling of those in the United States he considers his friends.

Charges Discrimination.

"In the United States discrimination against the Negro is general," Robeson said. "Everywhere he is made to feel that he is at the bottom of the social scale. As for specific instances affecting myself there is no lack of them. Americans who ask for such instances know very well that I cannot without difficulty get admission to a first-class hotel in America. If I am admitted, it is because I happen to be well known. My brother would not be received.

"I recently was on a professional tour from New York to the Pacific coast. In many towns I was unable to get any hotel accommodation, and had to stay in the houses of Negro friends.

"In New York itself there are two hotels to which I can go. I am welcome at one because I know the manager very well. The other admits me on sufferance. Over there they know quite well that there is wholesale discrimination against Negroes. Why, a Negro cannot buy orchestra seats at a theater."

Robeson laughed, but there was no mirth in that laugh.

Will Live in England.

"It is quite true," he said, "that I intend to make my home in England from now on. I am aware that I have been quoted in the United States as saying that I have decided to live in England because in this country there is no race feeling against Negroes and while I am drawn to England by other causes —cultural sympathies, for instance —I do not deny that the absence of the color bar on this side of the Atlantic is the chief reason for my preference."

Robeson was asked whether he had come across examples of color prejudice by European hotel managers.

"In London I have met it only once," he replied. "And in that case I know it was due to the attitude of other American visitors. English people never make trouble for us. If a hotel manager behaves unfairly, it is only just to remember that hotel managers here are seldom Englishmen.

"Not that I blame the managers, however. When a man is told that if he admits a Negro to his hotel, 200 Americans will walk out, what is he to do? It is the Americans who drive us away. In Paris there is now a distinct color bar in the hotels, again, of course, because they are so largely patronized by Americans."

His life in the United States had pleasant aspects with the bad, Robeson pointed out.

'Treated Like King.'

"I have many white friends there, especially among artists and writers," he said. In Somerville, N. J., where I was brought up, I went to school with white children, and at my university, Rutgers, I was treated like a king. These things keep me from feeling bitter.

"But when, as now, I need to rest and to work at my music, I want an atmosphere where I feel free. In America the Negro lives perpetually in an atmosphere of inferiority. At every instant there I am made to feel I have no rights. I come to England and find exactly the reverse." 6-7-31

"I have been successful here. I have built up a wide audience, and I feel about me a great friendliness. I am at home in England, and not an alien and an outcast. Here, when I fall ill, the English members of the cast, instead of worrying about the fact that my illness has thrown them out of work, worry about me and come to inquire after me."

Says He Feels Free.

"Of course I shall go back to America. I shall be singing in the states next year; but I shall make my headquarters in England. For some time I have had an apartment in London. Culturally my background is largely English. My mother's people were Quakers, and that may have something to do with it.

"Two of the professors at Rutgers, who were kindest and most helpful to me, were Englishmen. In England I find I fit in. I like the country, the soil. I like London. Here I feel free to do my work."

Robeson believes England is an even better country for the Negro than France, despite the supposed freedom of the French from color prejudice. Both in France and Germany he finds that people are interested in Negroes as something strange and exotic, rather than as fellow men.

Robeson means to go about the study of his new country as soon as health will allow. His recent collapse, where he lost his voice, was due simply to overwork. In July he will sing at Folkestone, Bournemouth, and other south coast resorts.

TRANSCRIPT

San Diego Cal.

JUN 20 1931

COLOR LINE ABROAD—Paul Robeson has forsaken the land of his birth and is to make his home in England because he finds there less discrimination against his race. Like another distinguished American Negro singer, he has once been barred from a London hotel, but for this he blames the attitude of the American visitors and remarks that London hotel managers are seldom Englishmen anyway.

A good deal of indignation has been shown in England over the slight recently put upon Roland Hayes, and the troubles in India have raised the question whether the British are not following America in drawing the color line and thereby unfitting themselves for the ruling of India. The French are supposed to be much more liberal in such matters than the Anglo-Saxons, yet Mr. Robeson finds that in Paris "there is now a distinct color bar in the hotels, again, of course, because they are so largely patronized by Americans."—[Springfield Republican.]

Condemns Employers and Housewives who Ask for "Light Colored" Help Only

Baltimore, Md.

By S. A. HAYNES for ANP

It is time that a national campaign be waged to stop the practice of white firms and housewives in asking for "light colored" people when applying to employment agencies and when advertising in the press for "colored help." With the steady growth of unemployment, this practice has become quite pronounced with the result that many unpleasant racial incidents have occurred between black and white, in white communities where job seekers are sent by these agencies as well as between the job seekers and the agents to whom they apply.

Here is a type of economic injustice that is as vicious as it is inexcusable, directly affecting the financial, social, religious, fraternal and cultural life of the entire group. Two appeals must be made: the first which is humanitarian, to the white race, and the second, which is a duty to our own group. White firms and housewives are not aware of the great injustices being done in the wake of such a practice. Here is a brief sketch of what goes on behind the scene:

Each Monday morning colored employment offices all over the country and several white ones, are jammed with thousands of women and men who must have jobs to obtain the necessities of life. Upon their shoulders hang family responsibilities. Some of them face eviction from homes and tenements they have slaved many years to maintain; some are facing starvation; some are unfortunate mothers and widows whose children are deprived of the wholesome and beautiful things of life; some are disease carriers, too poor to recruit medical attention.

Thus they come to the agencies, a prayer on their lips, hope lifted high. The telephone rings! Hope springs in the human breast. Conversation is at an end. There is silence. "Yes—Yes," comes a voice from the other end, "but send me a 'light colored girl' (or man), please." Such is the strange request from the firm or housewife.

The tired agent look around—no one in the office, all are dark—dark like God's night. Another job goes a-glimmering because, out of this motley group of needy women and girls and men, not one is "light colored."

Occasionally there are some of this type, which makes the situation ever more tense. Prejudice mounts. Hatred unseats reason. Passion rises. It is as if the fury of hell has been turned loose. These desperate women, waiting hours for the job which never comes—a future of want and uncertainty before them—curse the fathers and daughters of miscegenation in language unfit for human ears. Who dares to blame them? Any other group of women, similarly treated would react in like manner, if not worse.

If it be true that "one drop of colored blood makes a colored person," then there is no such thing as a "light colored" man or woman within our race. Perpetuating this evil leads to fatal consequences; undermines the social order; imperils national honor; and lends vitally to an intra-race problem. Taken at its face value, it is an open insult to our womanhood and a frank endorsement of miscegenation. It incites virtuous debasement on the part of respectable women and girls.

Already, some of them—furious at this attempt to place the stamp of economic and social respectablity on the sons and daughters of miscegenation—are saying: "What's the use of going on? I am cursed! I am black! The cards are stacked against me! There is no hope!"

Others go to God and ask in their hour of anguish: "Lord, why did you make me black?" Yet others lavishly patronize the manufacturers of skin bleachers, seeking the "shade" that would make them passable.

And in such a mental state how easy it is for these daughters of our homes and churches to yield to certain social temptations as the best way to hurdle this economic injustice!

DOCTORS RESENT USE OF "NEGRO"

Afro-American

BY COMMISSION

Baltimore, Md

NEWARK, N.J.—A sharp letter of objection to the use of the word "Negro" on a communication sent to the National Medical Association by the Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of George Washington, was sent by Dr. W. G. Alexander president to Sol Bloom associate director of the commission last week. 8-15-31

In his letter Doctor Alexander said: "I am at a loss to undderstand why there is the designation "Negro" following the name of our organization Who is to be acquainted with the racial identity of our association? I am sure that the members of the National Medical Association know that it is composed of 'Negroes,' and they, therefore, do not need to be reminded of the racial status of its personnel.

"The mail man delivers to our office hundreds of letters with the simple designation, National Medical Association, or Dr. W. G. Alexander and they have always been received As a matter of fact, the street address is frequently omitted, and yet we receive our mail. Sometimes it is incorrectly addressed to other cities in the state. Yet, we receive it.

"We cannot understand, therefore why an official commission, undoubtedly created by representatives of the United States Government, should find it necessary to so honor us by this unusual and exceptional designation. We are wondering, in the light of those facts, if the other correspondence that you send out to organizations composed of other race groups have the particular designation indicating that they belong to that race group. Do you put in parenthesis for such groups—Italian, Irish, Polack, Turk or anything else?

"To us it seems that it would be equally consistent that your correspondence should be signed thus: Yours very truly, Sol Bloom (Jew), associate director."

Churchman N.Y.

AUG 22 1931

Tolerance for Negroes Urged by Rector

Prejudice Is a Blemish on Church, Says Harrison Rockwell. School Tests

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Harrison Rockwell, whose congregation at All Saints' Church on the lower East Side is fifty per cent colored, made a strong plea for tolerance toward the Negro in a recent sermon at the Church of the Transfiguration.

"Our churches have moved steadily away from the undesirable status of a social club," he said, "yet the prejudice against colored people remains. It is a blemish upon our profession as followers of Jesus Christ; it is a contradiction of His principles to which we claim we are dedicated. I recognize clearly that in many of us there are deep-rooted prejudices, but it is a truth that in all of us there is a much deeper rooted principle which we yearn to express. It is an innate principle—that of brotherhood.

"Ideally, the Christian religion is one for all people, meeting the legitimate needs and expressing the spiritual life of every man, irrespective of race or nationality, or of social or economic or intellectual status. It is a religion wherein is expressed that which we dearly love to prate about and seldom put fully into practice, the brotherhood of man.

"Every one of us has a prejudice of some sort based upon intellectual achievement, upon social status or upon racial preferences. But all of these prejudices were swept away on the outstretched arms of Christ on the cross as He died there for all mankind, not only for His own people, the Jews, but for the Gentile and for those of all times of whatever race and color and position in the great company of the world's citizenry.

"I am not urging any principle that should direct us in a common parochial work, but I should like to leave with you two pertinent questions: 'What is your attitude towards the colored people?' and 'Does that attitude square more and more with what is very evidently the position of Christ?'"

St. Agnes' Chapel Modernizes Sunday School Tests.—The type of test now in use in the Sunday school of St. Agnes' Chapel, Trinity parish, is similar to what is used at Columbia University and other great educational institutions. The questions are, of course, graded for the age of the pupils. The form of the tests is, however, the same throughout, and consists of only two plans. In the first plan the pupil selects the correct answer from three or four stated: "Jesus was born in . . . Rome, Egypt, Bethlehem, Antioch." The answer is indicated by underscoring the name the pupil considers correct. The second plan is based on the truth or falseness of the statement given as a question. For example, with the statement, "The church is founded on the Bible," the pupil writes T before it if he considers it true, or O if he disagrees. Answers are thus all written on the test paper, thereby eliminating notebooks or separate examination sheets. Exactness in rating the papers is also the result of the system.

SUZETTE G. STUART.

Discrimination-1931

The Statue of Liberty

RECENTLY I heard the minister of a Southern church responding to words of welcome extended to him upon his return from a trip to Palestine. One remark was to the effect that as the boat entered New York harbor and the Statue of Liberty greeted him, he wept like a child because he was so glad to return to his own country.

His words brought to my mind another incident in which the Statue of Liberty also figured. A small group of us had gone to Europe for a pleasure trip and to make some friendly contacts. In the party were three Negro young women. As we were being assigned our rooms in a London hotel, the manager saw the Negro girls and said he could not accommodate them.

"But when I was here last summer you did not discriminate," protested the leader of the party.

"Yes, but American tourists complained so much that I had to change my policy or lose their trade."

"Apparently the Statue of Liberty didn't get on the boat with us!" exclaimed Mary.

Two of us took the girls to our room until other arrangements could be made. We tried to comfort them by declaring it would not happen in any other country.

"I wouldn't mind so much, but I thought for a little while I'd get away from all that sort of thing and be treated as a free human being," sobbed Ellen.

For once in my life I felt ashamed of being white; probably some of my own acquaintances had helped to inflict this wound on the sensitive natures of these girls and to bring about this embarrassing situation in which I found myself.

Then I wondered what the Statue of Liberty meant to Americans with dark skins. How could it possibly symbolize liberty and freedom for them, when they knew that they were not free to attend a great many churches—those institutions upholding the brotherhood of man—or to enjoy public parks, playgrounds, and amusement centers, designed obviously for all citizens? They knew likewise they could not expect medical aid from many hospitals, even though delay might endanger their lives; that they would be refused sleeping accommodations on trains; that they could not find a decent place in which to spend the night or obtain a meal in many cities unless at the home of friends.

The longer I thought of the ordinary privileges denied my colored friends and neighbors, the more skeptical I became about such false sentiments as "sweet land of liberty" and "home of the free." I fear I should sail past the Statue of Liberty without experiencing that little thrill of joy that came to the minister

Washington, D. C. MILDRED ELAINE LACEY

THE Star
WILMINGTON
NORTH CAROLINA

SEP 21 1931

THE NEGRO DOCTOR AND THE NORTH

There are, of course, two sides to ever question, and this newspaper has heard bu the one version of the altercation betwee two respectable negro doctors of Wilmingtor and the police of Philadelphia. Still, since one of the doctors has announced his inten tion of filing suit against the Pennsylvania city, it follows that he, at least, must be convinced that he has just grounds for a suit, for no intelligent man will spend good money in a groundless suit, particularly if he has reason to believe that he will ente the lists with a degree of racial prejudice mitigating against him.

The story of the doctors is simply this: They went to New York to consult with a specialist regarding a certain treatment needed by a patient in Wilmington. They stopped in Philadelphia, parking their machine. They returned to find an officer in charge. He inquired, with deprecating allusions to their race and calling, their business, and wound up by jailing them on a general charge of automobile theft, basing his allegation on the belief that negroes in the south were not permitted to drive such expensive models. They were held in jail, with benefit of counsel, until they had communicated with a Wilmington banker and arranged for their release. During the delay occasioned by their deten tion, the patient, whose life they sought tc save, died.

These contentions are presumably essential ly the same as will be written into the forma complaint when suit is filed. This newspaper notes the incident as a significant interlude in the midst of those people so prone tc criticise and harpoon the white south for its treatment of the negro. It is safe to assert that two physicians of the same race, hailing from Pennsylvania, would be unmolested on North Carolina streets, so long as they obeyed the law and observed the accepted conventions. They would not be arrested as suspicious characters.

PENALIZING GOOD SCHOLARSHIP

For the sixth consecutive time, the authorities of the Colorado Teachers College have refused to award the silver cup which goes to that sorority on the campus which maintains the highest scholastic rating each quarter; and the sole reason for this refusal is the fact that Alpha Kappa Alpha, the deserving sorority, is one composed of girls who happen to have been born of the Negro race.

After the Civil War, it used to be said by some white apologists that "as soon as the Negro develops himself, gets some education, and shows himself a man, we shall accord him the respect due a man." But as the Negro has cultivated himself, tried to acquire material worth, and to undertake the responsibilities of full citizenship, he has found that, not infrequently, the road becomes rougher and his movements more encumbered. Negroes have had their homes bombed and burned, just because they happened to be "better" than some white folks' houses, or because they were in a decent section, away from the slums.

The people who bomb houses, however, are generally of the less responsible type of citizens; but when the president and other officials of an institution of higher learning conspire to cheat a group within their own academic cloisters out of their earned honors, thus encouraging discrimination and prejudice, what can we expect from the rank and file of the student body? If college presidents and deans, even in th comparatively liberal state of Colorado, draw the color line what must we expect from their followers? Certainly this is a case of where Negroes are being penalized for maintaining a high quality of work, for striving for the best.

NOV 7 1931

Thanks to Providence, the tactics of institutions like the Teachers College of Colorado are not discouraging Negro students. In 1929-30 the girls at Colorado saw their scholastic honor cup denied them, but they have continued to lead all sororities (now for the sixth quarter) despite that denila; at the same time the Alpha Kappa Alpha girls at the University of Kansas led all the girls at the institution during 1930-31, and for the same period Alpha Phi Alpha at the University of Minnesota ranked first in scholarship among the forty fraternities there, and at he University of Pittsburgh stood highest for one semeser.

What American educators may well acquire is some Christian bravery, the will to do the right, and the courage to put it over. White students, North and South are much more ready and willing to be fair and tolerant, and to "give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," it seems to us, but they are cramped often by pedagogs who have not cut loose from the dark past of intolerance and narrow racial prejudice.—Norfolk Journal and Guide.

LAUDATORY DETERMINATION

"IF you don't succeed at first, try again." Th must have been the motto of John C. Rol inson, a Tuskegee graduate now living in Chicag a story about whom we carry elsewhere in thi issue, and who is now connected with the Curtiss Wright Aeronautical University in the wester city.

The Curtiss-Wright school is regarded as on of the outstanding institutions of its kind in th world giving advanced courses in aviation me chanics, courses that are necessary for flyer who expect to meet the requirements imposed by the government. Mr. Robinson applied for admission. He was refused. He applied again and again and was refused six times—and then, more to get rid of him than to accommodate him, he was told that he could not be admitted as a regular student, but that he might "work around the school with the white students if he chose to do so."

The young man surprised the president of the school by choosing to "work around," and after five months he had demonstrated to the officers of the school that the white students were not afraid to work with him, that he was not obnoxious to them, and that he could master the work that the school was giving. Having been shown, the president informed Mr. Robinson that the school was ready to admit him as a regular student; he was admitted and completed the prescribed work satisfactorily.

Continually the fact comes up that Negroes are shut out of certain lines, and often the young man deciding on a career becomes discouraged before he starts. The perseverance of Mr. Robinson, therefore, is a refreshing incident, and one which our youth will continually have to adopt if they are to keep pace with the march of progress. Sooner or later, an opening shows itself to him who tries and tries until he succeeds. Sometimes a lifetime must be spent trying (as in the case of Richard B. Harrison, who spent nearly 60 years working for a place on the legitimate stage), but each success helps untold generations, for as in the case of the aviation school, not only was Mr. Robinson benefited, but as the dispatch revealed, as the result of the record made by him "the color line has been destroyed and the Curtiss-Wright School . . . . has opened its doors to qualified Negro students."

Discrimination - 1931.

General.

RACE PREJUDICE IN WASHINGTON

To all the intents and purposes of race prejudice Washington is as Southern as Atlanta, Birmingham or Houston. In these cities of the South, Negroes have their own segregated schools and so do we; their segregated jim crow, theatres, dance halls and other amusements, so do we; they have their own jim crow Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s and so do we; they have their own segregated home section and so do we.

Journal 1-30-31

In these Southern cities the laws segregating the Negroes are passed by the municipalities. Here segregation is thrust upon the Negro by Act of Congress of the United States, plus the customs set in motion from time to time by race prejudice. Here is Washington many items of race prejudice have become so by common usage or custom. Race prejudice is rampant in Washington, the greatest Capital in the most advanced Christian nation in this world. Is that a sign of advanced Christianity? Washington, D.C.

In humanitarian welfare work, one should expect to find little or no race prejudice. Not so in Washington. Here we have a community Chest with a large number of employees—not a single employee is colored ;although we have more than one-fourth of the inhabitants, they claim a large percentage of the welfare work is among Negroes. They are willing to help the Negro when in want, but will not give him a job in welfare work.

The Associated Charities had two colored women in charge of two districts here. One of them became involved in irregularities which warranted her resignation although the director whitewashed the affair, he would not appoint another colored woman over the 7th District but placed a white woman there. Here a Negro was displaced by a white woman for no other reason than race prejudice and a position lost to the race.

The Salvation Army has its separate jim crow home at 7th and P streets, northwest, for Negroes.

The Boy Scouts, a national, self-help, patriotic organization for boys, has its tinge of race prejudice here in the Capital City.

The white churches have a city federation but since no Negro is going to their heaven they will not admit Negro churches into their federation. Another example of advanced Christianity dominated by prejudice.

In the hospitals one finds the rankest type of prejudice. They all have segregated wards and one hospital, maintained by the city, does not want a Negro to even enter the front door. Negroes are placed in an annex that was formerly a horse stable.

In the government departments, your government if you please, Negroes are jim crowed under the very eyes of your Quaker President. Sure there is a so-called "Civil Service" method of admissions to jobs in the various departments but race prejudice and the Ku Klux Klan have decreed that no Negro shall

dent has meekly submitted to this decree. Notwithstanding that this is heralded as the most advanced and highly Christianized nation on earth.

* * * * * * * *

THOSE WHO FAIL

Far be it from us to welcome failure for any legitimate business, but recent happenings in financial institutions operated by the group to whom so many of our people are accustomed to regard as "Sa... as the Rock of Gibratar", force us to comment.

It is alleged that a distinguished professor of Howard Uinversity remarked before his class that he would trust the colored man with his soul's salvation or the sole of his shoes, but not with his money.

The economic backwardness of the Negro is due largely to that same attitude on the part of many of our group. They may not express it in so many words, but their actions speak louder, because they fail to spend and to invest among their own people.

One of the oldest financial institutions in the city, doing business with other people's money, has failed with obligations running to eighteen millions of money, and a local railroad carring an additional eight millions of indebtedness is unable to pay its debts on time.

Those financial and business institutions were operated by men whose names were household words for integrity and investment wizardry. They have failed, as have others here and over the country, but their group carries on. In fact, new enterprises will be found to be advertising for subscribers in the very columns which carry news of the failures.

Man's wisdom is far less than infinite, hence his most careful speculation fails from time to take into consideration factors which may mean distaster, thus enterprises founded in truth and honesty, fail.

The point we aim to impress is that color, race or previous condition does not indicate tendency to fail in business, and that human experience charges failures to profit and loss and goes forward to a new day and renewed prosperity.

NEGROES CAN BAR PREJUDICE ON JURY

Times

Federal Supreme Court Holds Questions on Race Feeling May Be Asked Talesmen in Trial.

4-21-31

CONDEMNED MAN IS SAVED

New York,

Convicted of Killing Capital Policeman After Court Bars Test—Young Lawyer Wins Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Counsel for a Negro has the right to ask whether jurors who may try him will be affected by race prejudice, according to a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court today.

The decision saved from the electric chair a Washington Negro, Alfred Scott Aldridge, who was convicted of the murder, in July, 1929, of Harry J. MacDonald, a policeman, and had been sentenced to die on May 8. His appeal was won by James F. Reilly, a former page in the Senate, now a 28-year-old lawyer appearing for the first time in the Supreme Court. Reilly held the trial court erred in not permitting talesmen to be asked whether they would have prejudice in a case when the defendant was colored and the victim a white policeman.

All members of the Supreme Court except Justice McReynolds united in the opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes in favor of Aldridge. It upset a decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

One Jury Had Disagreed.

Aldridge was tried once in the District Court, but there was a disagreement. In the second trial in the same court, in which Aldridge was convicted, his counsel, James A. Reilly, told the judge he had heard that in the first trial a Southern woman juror had said the fact that Aldridge was a Negro and the policeman a white man "perhaps some-what influenced her." Reilly suggested putting a question of racial prejudice to the new jury, but the judge overruled him, saying he did not think this any more proper than to ask a man "whether he likes an Irishman or Scotchman."

Justice Hughes said in the opinion of the court:

"The argument is advanced on behalf of the government that it would be detrimental to the administration of the law in the courts of the United States to allow questions to jurors as to racial or religious prejudices. We think it would be far more injurious to permit it to be thought that persons entertaining disqualifying prejudice were allowed to serve as jurors and inquiries designed to elicit the fact of this disqualification were barred. No surer way could be devised to bring the processes of justice into disrepute.

Judge Acted Summarily.

"The reference to what counsel had hear das to the attitude of a juror on a previous trial, where the jury had disagreed, indicated the purpose of the question, which was clear enough to invoke appropriate action by the court. If the court had permitted the question it doubtless would have been properly qualified. But the court, interrupting counsel, disposed of the inquiry summarily.

"The court failed to ask any questions which could be deemed to cover the subject. If the defendant was entitled to have jurors asked whether they had any racial prejudice, by reason of the fact the defendant was a Negro and the deceased a white man, which would prevent their giving a fair and impartial verdict, we cannot properly disregard the court's refusal merely because of the form in which the inquiry was presented."

Mr. Hughes said the question of racial prejudice had been asked about in various trials, in Florida, Mississippi, New York and elsewhere.

No Question of Civil Privileges.

"We do not overlook," he continued, "the reference of the Court of Appeals in support of the ruling of the trial court to conditions in the District of Columbia, 'where the colored race is accorded privileges and rights under the law that are afforded the white race and especially the right to practice in the courts, serve on the jury, &c.'; but the question is not as to the civil privileges of the Negro, or as to the dominant sentiment of the community and the general absence of any disqualifying prejudice, but as to the bias of the particular jurors who are to try the accused.

"In fact if, sharing the general sentiment, they were found to be impartial, no harm would be done in permitting the question, but if any one of them was shown to entertain a prejudice which would prejudice his rendering a fair verdict, a gross injustice would be perpetrated in allowing him to sit.

"Despite the privileges accorded to the Negro we do not think it can be said that the possibility of such prejudice is so remote as to justify the risk in forbidding the inquiry. And this risk becomes most grave when the issue is of life or death."

McReynolds Sees No Prejudice.

Justice McReynolds, in dissenting from the opinion, said no one knows precisely what constitutes race prejudice, adding that the trial judge and the Appellate Court should be sustained in their attitude that there was no prejudice materially affecting Aldridge's rights.

He pointed out that nowhere in the record could it be shown that a juror entertained prejudice, and further, that room for reasonable doubt of guilt of Aldridge was not even argued. He noted that two local courts could find no reason to suppose Aldridge had "suffered deprivation of any substantial right." In referring to "racial purejudice," he inserted in parenthesis words "whatever that may be," and used the same words in the same way, in reference to the word "Southerner."

"Unhappily the enforcement of our criminal laws is scandalously ineffective," he added. "Crimes of violence multiply; punishment walks lamely. The courts ought not to increase the difficulty by magnifying theoretical possibilities. It is their province to deal with matters actual and material; to promote order, and not to hinder it by excessive theorizing of or by magnifying what in practice is not really important."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Against Race Discrimination.

The editor of I Progresso Italo-Americano in this city has begun a campaign in behalf of his fellow-citizens of Italian birth. What he objects to is the use of the word "Italian" particularly to describe a person or persons figuring in the news of crime. The contention is that it is sufficient to print the names alone, without any identification of racial origin. Omission of the latter is now almost the rule in the case of other criminals of foreign birth, and there is no reason, the editor argues, why it should not be applied to Italians.

It might seem that most Italian names speak for themselves. Yet it may be, as Il Progresso suggests, that sometimes desperate criminals assume an Italian name as a form of alibi. There appear to have been such cases.

It is not denied that Italians frequently appear in our police records. But the point is that the few criminals ought not to be so referred to as to bring an implied reproach upon the great body of industrious and law-abiding Italians who have become American citizens. In this sense the appeal made by Il Progresso is one that cannot fail to arouse sympathy.

MEDICAL MEMBERS PROTEST JIM CROW

Newark, N. J.—(ANP)—Vigorous protests are being made by members of the National Medical Association against the use of the word "colored" following the names of Negro physicians in the directory of the American Medical Association, according to an announcement made here Thursday morning by Dr. W. G. Alexander, secretary of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Alexander stated that the attention of the association was called to the matter by Dr. Carl G. Roberts of Chicago and of the National Medical Association. In addition to this hundreds of letters from individual physicians are being sent to the officers of the A. M. A. protesting against such specific designation of color.

"For some years," said Dr. Alexander, "it has been customary to put the designation of 'colored' after the names of race physicians who are registered in the South, but in the present directory practically all colored physicians, no matter where they are located, have this word following their names."

Santa Barbara, Cal.
DAILY NEWS
MAY 25 1931

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK AND THE WAR MOTHERS

ONE can only view with mixed emotions the spirited tilt between the War Mothers of Sacramento and the famous diva, Mme. Schumann-Heink, in which the latter rebuked the former for protesting against the appearance on the stage with her of only Chinese, Japanese, Negro, Portuguese and Italian children. The incident transpired at the dedication of a memorial auditorium, and the War Mothers insisted that the children in question comprised an aggregation not truly representative of the American race.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, disregarding the protest, saw to it that the children were on the stage as planned. She told her audience that:

> "The good God said 'suffer the little children to come unto me.' He didn't say 'suffer the little white children to come unto me.' God said 'suffer the little black children, the little yellow children, little brown children—all children —to come unto me'."

As a War Mother herself, Mme. Schumann-Heink knows the depth of suffering. She gave five sons, four to America, and one to his Fatherland. Attacking racial prejudices, she told the women who had protested the incident that "it is up to the mothers of the world to teach their children the love of law—and not to make a difference between black, or yellow, or brown, or white skins."

There is an element of sympathy in every angle of the incident. One can understand and applaud the zest of Mme. Schumann-Heink for her unprejudiced love of all children, and of all peoples. One can comprehend the natural resentment of the War Mothers at the spectacle which purported to be truly representative of the American race. One can be gloriously happy that the youngsters on the stage with the great diva eagerly expressed their patriotism in songs and words, and one can comprehend the enthusiasm with which the audience greeted her denunciation of racial prejudices.

But one can not intelligently accept any extreme of the viewpoint. The children were partly representative of the American race, but surely not truly representative of it, and we should teach our children to respect law and never to draw a line between races that will arouse resentment, insult fairness or strike at the fundamental qualities of American democracy. Yet, we should not stop there. We also should teach them that while America is the merged characteristics and strength of many peoples we can continue strong as a nation only by each of us—white, black and yellow—recognizing certain pertinent facts which the intelligent American Negro best typifies.

The latter, proud of his race, is striving diligently to keep that race intact. He does not desire that from this new country there shall emerge an army of children who are half white, half black, who will be actually of neither race and, cursed by a sin not their own, must live alone—ostracized by whites, shunned by blacks.

The American Negro is to be congratulated for that viewpoint. In his own racial proudness he seeks to retain for posterity the best in both races. His viewpoint is protective to one and also the other.

No one, not even Mme. Schumann-Heink, desires that this shall be a nation of hybrids. Let us live together, one among the other, peacefully and in mutual friendship, but let us also recognize the fact that as whites, yellows and blacks, the strength of our nation hinges definitely upon maintaining a standard of posterity that will carry forward the distinct characteristics of each race.

If we teach our children that, they will grow up each recognizing the worth of the other, each looking with mutual understanding upon the peoples of foreign countries, and a friendship—which must be

Ending Slurs on Jews

ANTI-SEMITISM STILL LINGERS in this country, but it is often unintentional.

Better news is that cooperation to end it is promised.

Such, in brief, is the report of the Anti-Defamation Commission of the B'nai B'rith, an organization which endeavors to promote better understanding between Jews and non-Jews.

Evidence of anti-Semitism, we read in the *New York Sun*, was found in newspapers, out the knowledge of the magazines, books, circulars, sponsors. This was particupost-cards, motion-pictures, larly true in the case of newsradio programs, employment, paper editors and managers and at hotels and resorts. of radio stations, says the re-

The report states, however, port. The commission found that slurs on the Jewish race that these editors and manare often unintentional, and agers are willing to cooperate practically all instances of to eliminate bias.

prejudice investigated by the Some of the accomplishcommission proved to be with- ments of the commission since September 15, 1930, are listed as follows in *The Sun*:

> "The organization effected the elimination of objectionable definitions of the word 'Jew' in two dictionaries; obtained a promise from the American Automobile Association that it will in the future refuse to recommend any hotel which discriminates against Jews; received assurance from a large credit agency that no reference to religion will be made in its reports; negotiated successfully with the Associated Press in a protest against the word 'Jew' to designate a gangster; drew an apology from a large Western corporation because a subsidiary department published an advertisement for employment with the phrase 'Christians only'; informed by a radio station that it regretted the broadcast of an objectionable song, and assured that nothing derogatory to Jews would be broadcast in the future."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Against Race Discrimination.

The editor of I Progresso Italo-Americano in this city has begun a campaign in behalf of his fellow-citizens of Italian birth. What he objects to is the use of the word "Italian" particularly to describe a person or persons figuring in the news of crime. The contention is that it is sufficient to print the names alone, without any identification of racial origin. Omission of the latter is now almost the rule in the case of other criminals of foreign birth, and there is no reason, the editor argues, why it should not be applied to Italians.

It might seem that most Italian names speak for themselves. Yet it may be, as Il Progresso suggests, that sometimes desperate criminals assume an Italian name as a form of alibi. There appear to have been such cases.

It is not denied that Italians frequently appear in our police records. But the point is that the few criminals ought not to be so referred to as to bring an implied reproach upon the great body of industrious and law-abiding Italians who have become American citizens. In this sense the appeal made by Il Progresso is one that cannot fail to arouse sympathy.

MEDICAL MEMBERS PROTEST JIM CROW

Newark, N. J.—(ANP)—Vigorous protests are being made by members of the National Medical Association against the use of the word "colored" following the names of Negro physicians in the directory of the American Medical Association, according to an announcement made here Thursday morning by Dr. W. G. Alexander, secretary of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Alexander stated that the attention of the association was called to the matter by Dr. Carl G. Roberts of Chicago and of the National Medical Association. In addition to this hundreds of letters from individual physicians are being sent to the officers of the A. M. A. protesting against such specific designation of color.

"For some years," said Dr. Alexander, "it has been customary to put the designation of 'colored' after the names of race physicians who are registered in the South, but in the present directory practically all colored physicians, no matter where they are located, have this word following their names."

Santa Barbara, Cal.
DAILY NEWS

MAY 25 1931

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK AND THE WAR MOTHERS

ONE can only view with mixed emotions the spirited tilt between the War Mothers of Sacramento and the famous diva, Mme. Schumann-Heink, in which the latter rebuked the former for protesting against the appearance on the stage with her of only Chinese, Japanese, Negro, Portuguese and Italian children. The incident transpired at the dedication of a memorial auditorium, and the War Mothers insisted that the children in question comprised an aggregation not truly representative of the American race.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, disregarding the protest, saw to it that the children were on the stage as planned. She told her audience that:

> "The good God said 'suffer the little children to come unto me.' He didn't say 'suffer the little white children to come unto me.' God said 'suffer the little black children, the little yellow children, little brown children—all children —to come unto me'."

As a War Mother herself, Mme. Schumann-Heink knows the depth of suffering. She gave five sons, four to America, and one to his Fatherland. Attacking racial prejudices, she told the women who had protested the incident that "it is up to the mothers of the world to teach their children the love of law—and not to make a difference between black, or yellow, or brown, or white skins."

There is an element of sympathy in every angle of the incident. One can understand and applaud the zest of Mme. Schumann-Heink for her unprejudiced love of all children, and of all peoples. One can comprehend the natural resentment of the War Mothers at the spectacle which purported to be truly representative of the American race. One can be gloriously happy that the youngsters on the stage with the great diva eagerly expressed their patriotism in songs and words, and one can comprehend the enthusiasm with which the audience greeted her denunciation of racial prejudices.

But one can not intelligently accept any extreme of the viewpoint. The children were partly representative of the American race, but surely not truly representative of it, and we should teach our children to respect law and never to draw a line between races that will arouse resentment, insult fairness or strike at the fundamental qualities of American democracy. Yet, we should not stop there. We also should teach them that while America is the merged characteristics and strength of many peoples we can continue strong as a nation only by each of us—white, black and yellow—recognizing certain pertinent facts which the intelligent American Negro best typifies.

The latter, proud of his race, is striving diligently to keep that race intact. He does not desire that from this new country there shall emerge an army of children who are half white, half black, who will be actually of neither race and, cursed by a sin not their own, must live alone—ostracized by whites, shunned by blacks.

The American Negro is to be congratulated for that viewpoint. In his own racial proudness he seeks to retain for posterity the best in both races. His viewpoint is protective to one and also the other.

No one, not even Mme. Schumann-Heink, desires that this shall be a nation of hybrids. Let us live together, one among the other, peacefully and in mutual friendship, but let us also recognize the fact that as whites, yellows and blacks, the strength of our nation hinges definitely upon maintaining a standard of posterity that will carry forward the distinct characteristics of each race.

If we teach our children that, they will grow up each recognizing the worth of the other, each looking with mutual understanding upon the peoples of foreign countries, and a friendship—which must be

Ending Slurs on Jews

ANTI-SEMITISM STILL LINGERS in this country, but it is often unintentional.

Better news is that cooperation to end it is promised.

Such, in brief, is the report of the Anti-Defamation Commission of the B'nai B'rith, an organization which endeavors to promote better understanding between Jews and non-Jews.

Evidence of anti-Semitism, we read in the *New York Sun*, was found in newspapers, out the knowledge of the magazines, books, circulars, sponsors. This was particupost-cards, motion-pictures, larly true in the case of newsradio programs, employment, paper editors and managers and at hotels and resorts. of radio stations, says the re-

The report states, however, port. The commission found that slurs on the Jewish race that these editors and manare often unintentional, and agers are willing to cooperate practically all instances of to eliminate bias.

prejudice investigated by the Some of the accomplishcommission proved to be with- ments of the commission since

September 15, 1930, are listed as follows in *The Sun*:

"The organization effected the elimination of objectionable definitions of the word 'Jew' in two dictionaries; obtained a promise from the American Automobile Association that it will in the future refuse to recommend any hotel which discriminates against Jews; received assurance from a large credit agency that no reference to religion will be made in its reports; negotiated successfully with the Associated Press in a protest against the word 'Jew' to designate a gangster; drew an apology from a large Western corporation because a subsidiary department published an advertisement for employment with the phrase 'Christians only'; informed by a radio station that it regretted the broadcast of an objectionable song, and assured that nothing derogatory to Jews would be broadcast in the future."

Discrimination - 1931

Students Reject Dixie Color Bar

ATLANTA, Jan. 9.—Southern delegates to the National Student Federation of America were given a severe jolt here when the sixth congress of the organization voted Friday to accept all persons for membership, regardless of race or color.

The executive committee was instructed not to discriminate against any applicant for membership because of race or color.

The instructions followed a constitutional amendment, maneuvered to passage by southern delegates, which gives the committee authority to reject an applicant subject to approval of the congress. The motion to instruct the committee not to discriminate because of race or color was opposed by several southern delegates.

Members of 27 Club Deplore Jim Crow Practice in First National Bank

At a special meeting of the 27 Club of Atlanta held on the night of March 11, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing the regret and disappointment of the membership at the unwarranted discrimination imposed upon Negro depositors in the Savings Department of the First National Bank. It was brought out in the discussion that upon investigation members of the Club were unable to find another banking institution, either in Atlanta or anywhere in the whole South where Negro depositors were discriminated against in this fashion. Many of the members of the Club reported conferences that they had held with the officials of the bank in which they had registered their disappointment in the executive officials and policy-makers of this $12,000,000 concern so disregarding the spirit of the present Atlanta and inflicting this humiliation upon the colored depositors. While the officials expressed a "great friendship and fondness" for colored people, they showed no disposition to remove this stigma.

Once the money of the Negro depositors is in the hands of the banking officials it is loaned out at the same rate of interest and otherwise brings to the directors and stockholders the same return as the money deposited by any other race element, and since there are no special windows for any other race or nationality as such, the members of the Club were not satisfied with the explanation given to the effect that the colored people were assigned to a special section in order to make it more comfortable and agreeable for them. It was the opinion of the members of the Club that the colored people do not go to the bank for social entertainment, but on business errands and they are not seeking any comforts that are not provided for the general public, but simply seeking an opportunity to deposit their money.

All Negroes transacting business in the Savings Department are directed by the tellers and other officials to the two windows in Section 5. In addition to the humiliation and the feeling of stigmatism that a colored depositor experiences or encounters, the loss of time occasioned by having to wait in line at these two particular windows, when frequently tellers at other windows are entirely unoccupied, is another objection to this feature. On the same principal as the Jim Crow elevators are operated, white depositors may use Section 5, but Negroes cannot use any other but Section 5.

It is hoped that in the spirit of the new Atlanta the officials of the bank may be convinced of this reactionary ear-mark of inter-racial intolerance and correct this error by abolishing this Jim Crow practice.—(Advertisement.)

Atlanta Bank Opens Jim Crow Window

ATLANTA, March 19. — A new wrinkle in this "Jim Crow" town has been sprung on the Race. This time it rises in the banking world and is born in the largest financial institution in Georgia.

The First National Bank of Atlanta, the $12,000,000 pride and boast of Atlanta, in order to "expedite" business and "accommodate" the Race, has set aside a certain window in section five for its Colored patrons. Firmly, but politely, and not so politely at that if questions are asked or brows are raised, all members of our group, whether men, women or children, are shown their "window" when entering the bank to make deposits.

The Race in Atlanta is one of the main supports and props of the First National bank, but seems to enjoy the "exclusiveness" of their "Jim Crow" section. "Bill," "Sue" and "Ann" are terms of endearment that greet them as they approach their "window."

Not only can the First National boast more depositors of the Race than any bank in Atlanta, but it can boast more than all other Atlanta banks combined. Both the big and little crowd patronize it, and "Jim Crow" notwithstanding, think themselves sold to respectability when seen entering its doors.

Women of the Race in Atlanta are organizing to campaign against this newest insult to the people of a city that not only has a sound bank owned by the Race on Auburn Ave., but is the home of half a dozen distinguished colleges, great temples, preachers of fame without number and teachers uncounted and countless.

Other Atlanta banks seem not to have caught the First National fever thus far.

COLOR REFERENCE CAUSES ORDER FOR NEW TRIAL

Atlanta, Ga., July 8. (By ANP)—Reference to the color of the inspectors of the Atlanta Coca-Cola Bottling Works, who happened to be Negroes, caused the Court of Appeals of Georgia to issue an order for a new trial in the case of Atlanta Coca-Cola Bottling Works vs. Shipp.

Shipp claims that particles of glass were found in a bottle of coca-cola and according to those who are in the know there was sufficient evidence for him to win his case against the high-financed company. He and his attorneys, however, did not stick to the testimony but also laid laid stress upon the fact that the inspectors of the bottles were Negroes, therefore the work could not be efficient.

The case went to the Court of Appeals on the question as whether the plaintiff could show that the women inspectors employed by the defendant were Negroes and whether the defendant could comment on the fact as illustrating efficiency or lack of efficiency when the question was not raised at the trial and the inspectors were not witnesses.

In directing the new trial, because of the comments to the color and racial identity of the inspectors the court held it inadmissable and said:

"The law will not presume that because a person is a member of one race or another race he is competent or incompetent. Whether a person performing a duty imposed by a law is a Caucasian, an African, a Chinaman or Japanese or an Indian is immaterial.

"The law takes no care as to color. The law knows no color; indeed it is color-blind. The goddess of justice is represented with bandaged eyes in order that she may neither see nor know either suitor, as she holds the scales of justice with an even and impartial hand.

"It is a matter of historical knowledge that there are members of every race who are efficient along certain lines and there are others who are inefficient. But whatever the color, it has no bearing on the question as to the efficiency or inefficiency as individuals, in a certain line of duty. We hold that no evidence is admissable which is not revelant and we do not which is notsee how this evidence that 'certain inspectors were women of color' was admissable unless it logically tended to prove the defendant's negligence and we do not see how this could be so, as a matter of law."

Ben Davis, the big Negro politician, is advising the blacks in Atlanta, to boycott Davison-Paxon Co., because that store will not permit the blacks to drink water from the same coolers with the white folks. However, there are special cold water coolers, for the exclusive use of colored people, in the basement of the store. It looks like if the blacks are going to take this attitude, the rule should work both ways. The whites should do a little more trading at the store, in order to make up for the loss of the Negro trade.

AN UNWORTHY ACTION

At least one life might have been prolonged were it not for the prevalence of the cursed prejudice or race hatred. A few days ago near Dalton, Ga., accident befell four occupants of a motor car. They were of our group. An attempt was made to secure medical aid at a white hospital at that place. The injured were denied the least attention. They were taken to a private home and even the white physician waited two hours before answering the call then gave only ordinary treatment. All of this happened in a Christian community in which the lesson of the Good Samaritan has, no doubt, been often proclaimed, and the ones refusing aid to the injured excoriated. More so should those in charge of that Dalton hospital be held in contempt for their action. In this case there should have been practical display of Christianity, but it seems that this form of religion is rather for Sunday use when it comes to the treatment of colored people.

Denies That White Doctors Refused Medical Treatment to Victims of Automobile Accident in Dalton, Ga.

Following the tragic automobile accident in which Miss Juliette Derricotte, dean of women at Fisk University, and her cousin, Miss Nina Johnson, member of the senior class at that school, lost thir lives, many reports were published stating that the injured women were refused medical treatment by white physicians in Dalton, Ga.

One of the survivors, Miss Miriam Price of 75 Gammon street, Atlanta, Ga., has made a statement declaring that these reports are absolutely false, and that all of the victims were given immediate medical attention at the home of Dr. F. S. Broderick, one of the leading white physicians of Dalton.

The three young women, Misses Derricotte, Johnson and Price, with the young man, Eddie Davis, who was driving, were cared for in the doctor's home by Dr. Broderick, who called in two of his assistants from the city hospital, Drs. Steed and Wood, with a nurse and Mrs. Broderick assisting.

In her statement, Miss Price declares that the car in which they were riding was sideswiped by a Forded sedan drivin by an elderly white man who did not stop. The shock of the collision caused Eddie Davis to lose control of the car, which crashed into a ditch alongside the road, turning over twice. Miss Johnson and Miss Price were in the rumble seat, and Miss Johnson was thrown out the first time the car turned over, striking her head on the cement roadway, concussion of the brain resulting. Miss Price fell out with the second turnover, landing on soft grass in bottom of the ditch, sustaining a dislocated arm. She managed to crawl out the ditch and signalled a passing white motorist for help. The first car was not large enough to take all the injured group, and another had to be hailed. The young woman states that the doctors at the Dalton hospial were very kind and that knowing they could not be cared or at the hospital, Dr. Broderick took all of them to his home.

"There Mrs. Broderick treated me as if I were her own daughter, warming blankets to wrap around our chilled bodies and removing our clothing," said Miss Price.

When the Trimble ambulance came from Chattanooga, Dr. Broderick suggested that neither Miss Derricotte or Miss Johnson should be moved until they improved, fearing the 35-mile ride to Chattanooga would be too strenuous. But Dr. Patten, who came with the ambulance, thought best to get them into a hospital without delay. So they were taken first, the ambulance coming back for Miss Price and Davis.

Talking It Over
With Roy Wilkins

SOMEBODY ought to say a wordter about Juliette Derricotte and her tragic death recently after an auto accident in Georgia. There are auto accidents and auto accidents and fatalities on top of fatalities, but it seems to me that more than ordinary tragedy stalked the land in Miss Derricotte's death. Her end embodied all the poignant, heart-tearing irony of the interracial situation in America.

Roy Wilkins

She, as dean of women at Fisk university, was enroute with some girl students to a football game when the accident occurred. Critically injured, her life hanging by a thread needing immediate attention if she was to be saved, Miss Derricotte was allowed to die by hospital authorities in the small Georgia town because she was black and no colored people could be treated at the hospital. Hurried to a private home and given such treatment as could be mustered under those conditions, she died.

BEFORE Juliette Derricotte assumed her post as dean at Fisk she worked for many years in the Young Womens Christian Association. She was, the first colored woman to be honored by election to the national executive committee of the Y. W. C. A. She was a woman of ability, refinement and culture, had been abroad several times, attending conferences, leading groups and lecturing.

Throughout her adult years Juliette Derricotte had taught sweetness, light, forbearance, tolerance, forgiveness, Christianity, humanity. She had formed contacts with girls of many races and colors in different part of the world. Under the banner of the organization she represented she had preached and lived the principles of human brotherhood. I am told that countless hundreds of girls were devoted to her so that they would gladly have kissed the hem of her garments.

Yet, in her hour of dire need, when she, like the Biblical character, lay bleeding and dying by the roadside, there was no Samaritan to bind her wounds and take her in. She, bless God, was "colored."

I wonder what Miss Derricotte thought as she lay there while the white Georgians washed their hands and would have none of her. Perhaps she was spared her mental anguish by the physical pain which tore her body.

I wonder if she remembered any of those thousands of Y. W. C. A. speeches she had made. You have heard them and so have I. They are standard with the "Y." You know how they sound: "We must all accept the challenge of racial relationships. We must understand our colored brother and sister and realize that they, too, are made in God's own image and that we all are one big brotherhood, the children of our Heavenly Father...." and so forth. How many times, I wonder, had Juliette Derricotte said that around a camp fire, across a tea table, in the lecture room of some fine church, in conference with truth-seeking white and colored girls?

Out there on that Georgia country road, if she could have but heard them, these preachments were reverberating around her head. They were the same words, but they were sneering this time, they were laughing, cackling at her as her life ebbed away. Sweetness! Light! Truth! Brotherhood! Christianity! Humanity! All these dancing a ghoulish dance through her fading consciousness.

"Don't bring her in here." "We can't take her in here." "Who's hurt? A nigger? Nope, can't take her here." "Positively cannot operate here."

WILL the so-called Christian associations dare to continue to preach that humanity is the way out to Negro youth? What girl at Fisk university, reading the lesson written in Juliette Derricotte's blood, can ever believe the mere mouthings that come henceforth from the teachers of humanity? How does the deed square with the preaching? It doesn't square, of course. The white Christians of America haven't even the nerve of Judas. They do not betray the teachings of the Nazarene for silver, but only for their meanness and contempt, for their littleness and bigotry. Puny souls, bloated with the wind of their own puffing, they cannot see the ghastly grotesqueness of their struttings and their arrogance.

Juliette Derricotte is gone, but the world is much better for her having lived—and for the manner of her cruel death. The lesson is there for all to read who will. Maybe some day, there will be brotherhood and respect—maybe; maybe, some day, there will be Chritsianity—maybe; maybe, some day, in America skin color will not be a crime punishable by death—maybe. Until that day actually arrives, I would rather remember Juliette Derricotte than the Sermon on the Mount.

Fox Theatre Plans Improvement for Its Colored Patrons

Some weeks ago Mr. Carter Barron, manager of the Fox Theatre of this city, in keeping with his well known policy of "leaving no stone unturned to see that his colored patrons are cared for," appointed Mr. A. Chester Christal as publicity agent for the Fox Theatre in an effort to form a closer contact with the colored population of Atlanta.

Since Mr. Christal's appointment, many new courtesies have been shown the colored patrons of the Fox. During the football season, every colored football team visiting Atlanta has been the guest of the theatre, and on Friday night of this week both the Morris Brown and Tuskegee elevens were shown the courtesy of the house.

The circulation and contact of the colored balcony; and the colored patrons will welcome with much appreciation the announcement that this week the house is being tested with the view of putting in elevator service to the balcony. If this is done, it is expected Mr. Christal has caused a noticeable change upward in this end of the Fox's patronage.

For some time past many have objected to having to walk up the many flights of stairs leading to that the management will have to increase its seating space for colored people.

Discrimination - 1931

Proposed Georgia School Segregation Against Chinese Protested In Language That This Country Best Understands

Consul Reminds Governor Russell That China Uses 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Bales of U. S. Cotton Yearly.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 23—(By ANP)—A telegram to Governor R. P. Russell of Georgia protesting the proposed action of the Georgia Legislature which would prohibit Chinese children from attending the public schools was sent by J. T. Lee, Chinese consul at New Orleans. Mr. Lee protested on the grounds that such a law should not be consistent with the spirit of the treaty recently concluded by the United States and China. "This proposed law is not harmonious with the broad, democratic and fraternal spirit of the American people," the consul said. "This unfriendly action might cause enough ill-feeling to produce a laxity of commercial relation. China consumes from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bales of cotton yearly. It is a great market for many other American products, some of which may come from Georgia. It is needless to say that the people of China will trade with those nations that treat the Chinese with the consideration and respect that civilization requires," the consul added.

Negligence Charge In Death Of Fisk Dean Proven False

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17—According to a report made by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation regarding the automobile accident in Dalton, Ga., on November 6, which led to the death of Miss Juliette Derricotte and Miss Nina Johnson, some strange and startling evidence has been unearthed.

The report, one of the most comprehensive ever prepared, is the result of an investigation which includes the testimony of all persons who had any direct touch with the case. Miss Derricotte's brother accompanied members of the Interracial Commission and guarantees the authe ticity of the report. According to the investigation, the injured people were not taken to the Hamilton Memorial hospital at Dalton, Ga. Miss Duke, resident nurse in charge, when asked whether Miss Derricotte and Miss Johnson would have been treated had they been brought to the hospital, first hesitated and then said, "I do not see that we could have done otherwise." She said there were no precedents for the answer to this question, in that no Negro had ever been brought to the hospital for care.

The report tends to show that the white people along the road and in Dalton offered every possible effort and consideration. The injured women were on t eir way to Dalton within five minutes after the accident occurred and were first treated in the offices of Dr. E. O. Shellhorse and Dr. Steed, both white, where Dr. Woods was also called into conference. Survivors of the accident, Miss Miriam Price and Edward Davis, Fisk students, admit that they were given every courtesy and consideration. Miss Price and Mr. Davis were treated in the office and home of Dr. G. L. Broaddrick.

After receiving first aid treatment, Miss Johnson and Miss Derricotte were moved to the home of Mrs. Alice Wilson, a race woman, where the white physicians of the city placed their colored patients. The report shows distinctly that the two women were placed in an ambulance and moved to Chattanooga, strictly against the advice of the physicians who attended them.

Dr. Steed stated that he could have given Miss Johnson an X-ray examination if she had recovered sufficiently. He further stated that he could have operated on Miss Johnson at the Hamilton Memorial hospital had the X-ray examination shown that such was necessary. Both Dr. Steed and Dr. Shellhorse stated definitely that neither Miss Derricotte nor Miss Johnson, while in their charge, had recovered sufficiently from the shock to make an X-ray examination possible.

It is not amiss to point out that of Whitfield county's 20,808 inhabitants in 1930, where Dalton is situated, only 1,371 or 6.6 per cent are Negroes, and that there is no Negro physician in this North Georgia county.

BUT THE PROBLEM REMAINS

WALTER WHITE, an investigator of wide reputation, has returned from the South to his desk in the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City, from where he has released a statement concerning the lack of hospital care for Miss Juliette Derricotte and Miss Nina Johnson, Fisk University dean of women and leading student, respectively, following an automobile accident near Dalton, Ga., on November 6, both women dying thereafter. In his statement, following a personal investigation, he declares that the facts he gathered "are a new revelation of the barbarity of southern segregation."

Meanwhile, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters in Atlanta, has released a printed pamphlet of five pages relating in detail the findings of its own investigators who inquired into the circumstances of the accident and the hospital treatment angles of the tragedy at the request of Fisk University and other organizations interested in ascertaining the facts of the situation. The statement of Mr. White and the Commission's report differ in certain more or less important details. Both speak warmly, however, of the "real kindness of the white doctors in Dalton in whose offices the colored women received treatment." Some of the details as related in press dispatches immediately after the accident are held to be inaccurate by the Commission, which quotes the resident nurse-in-charge at Hamilton Memorial Hospital in Dalton as saying that none of the accident victims had actually come to the hospital for treatment.

After preliminary treatment, the Commission's report states, the two women, who later died, were taken in an ambulance-truck to the cottage of a colored woman in Dalton to which "the physicians of Dalton have been taking patients . . . for a number of years" for treatment. While the Commission's report puts a more humane light on the whole affair, there can still be no denying that a horrible situation exists when Negroes, or any human beings, in a dying condition, cannot readily be admitted for treatment to hospitals. A hospital is the logical place for critically ill or injured persons, and that two dying women were taken fifty miles to Chattanooga, Tenn., to be put in a hospital, when one was in Dalton, only emphasizes the fundamental cruelty that the South in the name of Humanity should cleanse itself of.

most people would not wish to be guilty of inflicting upon a dumb animal.

WALTER WHITE,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, Dec. 10, 1931.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

DEC 12 1931

The Color Line

Even at Death's Door in the Case of Miss Derricotte

To the New York Herald Tribune:

At this season of the year it may not be amiss to make a plea for simple humanity. We make it on the basis of a text furnished by the death, in Chattanooga, of a distinguished colored woman, Miss Juliette Derricotte, dean of women at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., a member of the national board of the Y. W. C. A.; a leader in the field of race relations and community work, and one revered alike by white and colored people.

Miss Derricotte, with three other colored persons students at Fisk University, was the victim of an automobile crash last November 9, in Dalton Ga. One of her companions was fatally injured, so that she died a few hours later. Miss Derricotte was injured in such a way that immediate and skilled hospital attention was imperative.

The white doctors of Dalton with the greatest kindness received these colored people and treated them in their offices. Yet, although there is a well-equipped hospital in Dalton, no one even thought of procuring their admission there for the treatment so urgently needed. Miss Derricotte dangerously injured, with probable fractures of her pelvic bones, had to be transported for a distance of fifty miles by automobile to Chattanooga, Tenn. and was even then placed in a colored institution which lacked X-ray apparatus.

This valuable life was snuffed out on the following morning, after she had endured agonies of pain. Perhaps Miss Derricotte might not have lived even had quick and adequate hospitalization been forthcoming. But the fact is that the hospital in Dalton "does not receive" colored patients. And the long automobile ride, with the patient in extreme pain and shock, undoubtedly hastened her death.

The doctors did what they could. It is not to them that this appeal goes. It is to the hearts of humane people throughout the South, in behalf of the colored men and women who are denied elementary care in dangerous illness or emergency. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is appealing to humane and human sentiments against the rigors of a segregation policy which in cases like the one instanced inflict upon colored people a cruelty which

THE COST OF RACE PREJUDICE is revealed with new force by recent information regarding the death of Juliette Derricotte in a Southern Negro hospital last November. Miss Derricotte was a credit both to her race and to the Y. W. C. A., of whose national board she was a member. On November 6 she and a companion were injured in an automobile accident at Dalton, Georgia. Her friend, Miss Johnson, would certainly have died from injuries; but the death of Miss Derricotte, according to recent investigations by Walter White for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was not inevitable. Mr. White declares that the color line barred Miss Derricotte from the local hospital; that she lay for six hours in a private house to which sick colored people are "referred,' and then, though in great pain, was carried fifty miles to Chattanooga; and that the colored hospital at Chattanooga lacked ordinary X-ray equipment. "The real kindness of the white doctors in Dalton, in whose offices the colored women received treatment," says Mr. White, "only emphasizes the rigidity of the hospital segregation which is directly responsible for Miss Derricotte's death." The fact that the victim of caste in the present instance was a person of culture and prominence vividly illuminates the handicaps under which thousands of Negroes, more obscure, are compelled to suffer without the public ever hearing of them.

BROOKLYN, N. Y
EAGLE

DEC 14 1931

Negroes Urge End of 'Double' Color Lines

ActionatNazareneChurch Follows Charge Woman Was Victim of Bias

Juliette Derricotte, 34, dean of women at Fisk University and internationally known in Y. W. C. A. circles, where she had surmounted color obstacles with her ability and charm, died Nov. 6 in an ambulance taking her to a Negro hospital 35 miles from the scene of the automobile accident.

It has been charged that, at the Dalton Hospital, near where the accident occurred, it was "generally understood Negroes were not treated there," and many protests have resulted in the North and South, it is claimed.

Last night, the first move in a plan to arouse public demand for the elimination of the double-color standard in southern hospitals was made in the Nazarene Congregational Church, Lefferts Place.

Prominent white and colored men and women, called together by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor, pastor of the church and a national Negro leader, were of one mind in supporting the challenge "not only to the medical profession, but to men and women with humane hearts," delivered by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University.

The white president of the Negro college in Nashville, Tenn., speaking for both racial groups, declared:

"We must continue to protest until all American citizens, regardless of color, are given the rights and privileges of American citizens."

Referring to the report of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, which disclosed that though Miss Derricotte and her three injured companions, one of them also fatally hurt, were not given treatment at the Dalton (Ga.) public hospital, they were given the best of care possible by private physicians, Dr. Jones said.

"It is not the Dalton tragedy only we must concern ourselves with. It is the system which permits such a tragedy to happen."

His criticism of racial discrimination was supported by State Senator William L. Love and the Rev. Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, retired Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Senator Love pointed out that such a situation could not occur in the city or State of New York, where not only is medical care provided, but opportunities open for Negro doctors and nurses. Dr. Jones said that in Whitfield County, the scene of the accident, no Negro doctor nor nurse practices.

Senator Love referred to his proposed measure in the State Legislature attacking pseudo-psychiatrists and registered his disagreement with an editorial in the Sunday Eagle intimating that a State investigation would be an amusing farce.

In rebuttal, Dr. Love said, "One of the greatest of evils in the last few years has been the undercover mushroom growth of pseudo-psychiatrists who have been practicing on the fears and emotions of credulous women and robbing them of their hard earned savings. It is that existing condition that my proposed measure seeks to correct."

Other speakers were Eva Bowles, Administrator Y. W. C. A.; A. L. Comither, secretary Carlton Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; Catherine Gardner, secretary Commission for Inter-racial Co-operation, and Belle Davis, secretary National Health Relief for Colored People. All paid tribute to Miss Derricotte.

A committee, headed by Bishop Thirkield, was formed to carry out the resolutions prepared by Dr. Proctor and presented by Mr. Comither.

These resolutions memorialize the American Medical Association for the alleged unethical attitude of Southern hospitals and call upon the association to broaden the training facilities for colored doctors and nurses.

The resolutions further ask assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

Committee Named

On the committee permanently appointed, are:

Senator William L. Love.
Dr. Thomas E. Jones.
The Rev. Harry D. Sheldon.
The Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor.
C. H. Tobias — Helen Curtis
Belle Davis — A. L. Comither

Selections by the choir and scripture reading of "The Good Samaritan" by Dr. Proctor completed the program.

NEW YORK TIMES
B'klyn. Section
DEC 14 1931

WOULD END "COLOR LINE"

Nazarene Church Especially Assails Policy in Hospitals.

Members of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Grande Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, last night decided to protest to the American Medical Association the attitude of hospitals which limit their ministrations by the color line, and to work for the abolition of the color line in medical schools in the North.

The decision was made at an interracial platform meeting held to voice the congregation's protest of the action of a Dalton, Ga., hospital which refused to accept Miss Juliette Derricottee, dean of women at Fisk University, as a patient after she had been fatally injured in an automobile accident. Miss Derricottee was a Negro woman.

NEW YORK TIMES
B'klyn. Section
DEC 12 1931

Senator Love and Churchmen Will Protest Hospitals' Discrimination Against Negroes

Senator William L. Love of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield of Manhattan, retired Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be among the speakers at a meeting in the Nazarene Congregational Church, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, at which a protest will be voiced against alleged discrimination against Negroes by hospitals for white persons in the South.

Resolutions have been drawn up for adoption as a result of the death in November of Miss Juliette Derricotte, a Negro woman, of Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn., according to the Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Church. Miss Derricotte's death occurred after a collision between an auto she was driving on Nov. 6 with an auto driven by a white man near Dalton, Ga. She and another of her three companions were fatally injured and Miss Derricotte died on the way to a Negro hospital, about thirty-five miles distant. There were hospitals at Dalton, nearer the scene of the accident, Dr. Proctor said, at which the injured women could have been treated.

Other speakers at the meeting of protest tomorrow night will be Miss Catherine Gardner, secretary of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation; the Dev. Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fiske University; the Rev. Dr. Harry D. Sheldon, former pastor of Rugby Congregational Church; Miss Eva Bowles of the National Y. W. C. A. for Negroes, and A. L. Comither, secretary of the Carlton Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

A committee, headed by Bishop Thirkield, will be appointed from both races in the North and South to carry into effect whatever action may be taken tomorrow night, according to an announcement yesterday.

Discrimination-1931

Illinois.

WHITE LEGISLATOR APOLOGIZES FOR USE OF 'NIGGER'

Truman A. Snell Forced to Apologize by Four Negro Members

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (ANP)—A white member of the legislature, Truman A. Snell, a Democrat and former judge from Carlinville, down in the southern end of Illinois, was forced to apologize for the use of the word "nigger" on the floor of the Illinois legislature, last Thursday, by four of the Negro legislators from Chicago.

When a bill to abolish capital punishment introduced by Representative Roland V. Libonati, an Italian member from Chicago, was being debated upon the floor of the Illinois legislature, Mr. Libonati in his address cited cases to show that prosecutors and judges take advantage of poor defendants and sentence them to death when they plead guilty or are unfairly prosecuted.

Snell opposing the bill began to tell of a case in which a Negro obtained a life sentence by pleading guilty to a brutal murder down in his section. He referred to the defendant as a "nigger."

"Pardon me, Judge Snell," said Libonati, who is well-known among Negroes, "you meant a colored man, did you not?" Snell said he did.

Then one by one, four of the Negro legislators who happened to be in the house rose and laid their verbal lashes on the cracker member. As the roll was called, George W. Blackwell, Harris B. Gaines, Charles L. Jenkins, and William E. King each took the floor and flayed Snell. Flushed and abashed, Snell apologized.

RADIO ANNOUNCERS USE TERM "DARKY" OVER AIR BROADCAST

Although their ostensible intention is to win good will from the general public who are listeners to their programs, several speakers over the radio during the last week have violated their instructions not to insult or incense the members of the vast air audience by using the objectionable term "Darky." In announcing the Camels Cigaret Hour, John S. Young, announcer for the N. B. C. introduced the popular melody "Little Joe" as a "darky lullaby." Although the program is designed to increase the number of smokers of Camels, the announcer did not hesitate to insult the numerous colored smokers by using this objectionable term.

In the noon Lenten broadcast which the Episcopal church of Chicago sponsored, the Rt. Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, Bishop of Boston and preacher to the Harvard University students, took occasion to introduce an anecdote which he titled a "darky tale." And in his Sunday afternoon broadcast during the same week, Wayne King, popular dance orchestra director, in introducing "The Song of the Bayous," spoke of it as a "good old southern darky number.' A general protect to the radio station managers against the use of this objectionable term, based upon the fact that it engenders ill-will among the millions of Negro listeners-in should be made to put a stop to this practice.

Condemn Judge Sam Trude's 'Left Hand' Justice On S. S.

Smouldering discontent of the decidedly 'left hand' type of justice', which is being dispensed by Judge Samuel H. Trude on the South Side flared up into active condemnation Saturday in the Wabash avenue courtroom wher. a white man, posing as a police officer, who had invaded and terrorized the home of a colored family, was put on probation after he had been fined $50 in what impressed onlookers as having been merely a gesture on Judge Trude's part.

Insults Woman

According to evidence presented before Judge Trude the white man, James Cain of 1714 West 80th street, had posed as a police officer and forced an entry into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Franklin at 4607 South Parkway Friday morning. Mr. Franklin related how Cain met him in the hallway of his, Franklin's apartment and had forced him to go back and unlock the door.

During the ransacking Franklin's mother, an aged lady, became so frightened at the invaders tactics that she suffered a nervous attack. She is still under the care of a physician as a result. Cain also entered Mrs. Franklin's room where she was in bed, and made a number of insulting remarks to her.

When Cain left her room Mrs. Franklin, although badly frightened, slipped out of the back door to a neighbor's apartment and summoned police who came and took Cain into custody.

Score Marshall

City Prosecutor Eugene F. Marshall also came in for criticism because during the entire time the case was in progress he failed to utter a single word in prosecution of the white hoodlum. Marshall, whose prosecution of cases frequently termed "desolutory," also acquiesed when asked by Judge Trude if a $50 fine would be sufficient.

After hearing the evidence Judge Trude, who a few weeks ago sent two colored men, Robert Boyd, of

quised when asked by Judge Trude if a $50 fine would be sufficient.

Gives Probation

After hearing the evidence Judge Trude, who a few weeks ago sent two colored men, Robert Boyd, of 4141 Langley and Will Smith of 3851 Calumet, to the Bridewell for long terms for an offense similar to Cain's, offered a suggestion that perhaps Cain was looking for a "sporting house." Then saying that he wished to "temper justice with mercy" Judge Trude placed a fine of $50 and costs against Cain, but a few minutes later, and without formality Cain was brought to the probation officer and it was learned that his fine had been suspended, and he was to be on probation for 6 months.

At this a murmur of indignation arose from those in the court, and a few minutes later several attorneys gathered in the hallway for an informal "indignation" meeting.

The probation of the white bully who came into the home of the respectable Franklin family and terrorized them is considered the most flagrant disregard of the rights and welfare of the colored people seen on the South Side in many years.

Makes Complaint

An indication of Judge Trude's increasing unpopularity with the South Siders is indicated by the fact that complaints have been made against his manner of dispensing justice to city officials who have side-stepped his removal by the promises that new assignments will be made in the near future. Noted as a jurist, Judge Trude has, however, incurred the censure of lawyers who appear in either the Wabash or Pekin courts by his attitude while on the bench.

Cites Cases

Attention has been called to the fact that a few weeks ago a young widow, Mrs. Carrie Avant, was sentenced to 15 days in the House of Correction for having inflicted a knife wound on a man who she claimed had struck her. The same day another woman, Mrs. Clara Crawford, 5154 Indiana avenue who had nearly killed her husband by slashing the back of his neck with a razor was given probation. Last week Marconi Ewell, known as a ficious, but "small time" south side racketeer, who tried to extort money from a merchant, was put on probation despite the fact that the probation report on which his fate was supposed to depend was unfavorable. An attorney helping to prosecute the case told reporters at the time that "His Honor" evidently had already made up his mind, as during the hearing he read a newspaper. Another case which created considerable comment was that of a homeless boy, Ernest Jones, who was arrested in a flophouse with a pocket knife in his possession. He had been given a drink and had created a disturbance. He was fined $25 and costs, while a few minutes later William Thompson, of 642 East 39th street who was arrested while drunk with a revolver in his possession was given probation by Judge Trude.

The South Side has in the past been fortunate in having such Municipal judges as Haas, Hartigan, Lupe, Borelli, and Padden, all of whom showed a keen and sympathetic interest in the problems of this district, and cooperated fully with the better element of citizens who though anxious to see justice done, have not wished undue hardship worked on minor offenders.

Numerous complaints have been made to the CHICAGO WHIP from citizens and lawyers of the 'left-handed' and often ill-balanced justice dispensed by Judge Trude.

N.A.A.C.P. TO TAKE BRUTAL COPS BEFORE TRIAL BOARD; PLAN TO SUE

Ernest Drain, a baker, 646 1-2 E. 43d st., who was beaten over the head with a gun by Officer John Rasmussen of the Fifth district and then taken to jail charged with resisting a police officer and disorderly conduct, was discharged Tuesday afternoon by Judge Francis Borrelli sitting at 48th st. station. The charge of resisting an officer was stricken Saturday at the first hearing. In the final ruling Tuesday, the jurist commented that the prosecution's evidence as submitted to the court was contradictory, inconsistent and confusing. "If it had been me, when the officers came up, I would have let them settle it rather than to have gone any farther myself, but Mr. Drain was anxious to protect his friend's property and thus went farther. As for the disorderly charge against Mr. Drain, I think the man has suffered enough and therefore discharge him."

The defendant was represented by a battery of lawyers attached to the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People composed of Attorneys Wendell E. Green, Earl B. Dickerson, A. L. Williams and Herman E. Moore. At the final hearing Henry Monahan, one of the men sent for the awning, testified, but the credibility of his statement was questioned when he contradicted himself on cross-examination.

"Did this man (meaning Drain) have an apron on when he was struck by the policeman?" "No," was the answer. Then it was submitted to the court by defense counsel that the defendant had his picture taken not long after and it was blood stained.

More State Witnesses

The police produced Mr. and Mrs. Patton of Melrose Park to strengthen their case in regard to Drain's sobriety. Mrs. Patton's over-zealousness to injure Drain because he had recently discharged her husband caused their testimonies to amount to very little. Policeman Rasmaussen said he produced this couple in an effort to prove his contention that Drain was drunk at the time of his arrest.

Await Cermak, Allman Action

Persons interested in the case now are looking forward to the action to be taken by Police Commissioner James Allman and Mayor Cermak, having remembered that the latter publicly expressed his willingness to see that any officer found guilty of inflicting unnecessary and unwarranted punishment upon citizens of the south side would be brought before the civil service commission and then before the grand jury. This promise was made to a delegation of colored citizens who called on the mayor three weeks ago. It was learned late Tuesday that the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will probably file charges against the policeman before the civil service commission and also begin a damage suit in behalf of Drain against both the police officer who struck him and the city.

Meeting Sunday

There was a mass meeting Sunday at Quinn Chapel, 24th st. and Wabash av. to which Captain John Stege in command of the Wabash av. station was invited to tell his side. Captain Stege ignored the invitation, however. According to Edgar G. Brown, a staunch Cermak supporter, the meeting was to be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory but at the last minute he said he was informed by Col. Dickerson, commander of the regiment that orders had come from division headquarters to cancel the permit. Regular meetings of this group will be held hereafter at 3542 S. Michigan av., Commonwealth building, Mr. Brown said.

The case which has been watched by the entire citizenry of the mid-south side for a week was the outgrowth of an altercation between Drain and Officers Rassmaussen and Herbert Barrick, because the former had previously objected to two men employed by the Head Awning Co., 648 W. 47th st., taking an awning from in front of the premises of Campbell's tailor shop located next to the Drain bakery. Campbell, upon leaving his place of business asked his friend, Drain to see that no one molested anything. This Drain said he was carrying out his promise when he demanded a permit from the awning men. They went to get one but also called the police.

Discrimination – 1931

Illinois.

Protest Insult to Race at Teachers Assn. Meeting

Defender 2-21-31
Chicago, Illinois

MOUND CITY, Ill., Feb. 20.—At the Thursday morning session of the Pulaski County Teachers association, held Feb. 12-13 at McKinley high school, the program included three special numbers by delegates from the Grand Chain Community high school.

One of the numbers was a reading in which the speaker repeatedly used the word "Nigger," to the obvious embarrassment of the Race teachers present, who were members of the association. At the business session the next day Prof. Charles P. McGee, principal of Lovejoy high school of this city, voiced in unmistakable terms the sentiment of the Race teachers present when he addressed the conference, as follows:

"Mr. President, we represent a small part of what is known as the Pulaski County Teachers association, but from time to time at these conferences we are subjected to embarrassing words or stories which are evidently told to ridicule us and our Race.

"We want you to know that we feel you are unfair in the making of the program to permit anything to be said or done that will in any way humiliate or embarrass any of its members, and we are asking that in future you will so arrange your programs and select your numbers that they will be instructive and entertaining to all concerned."

Segregation at City Beaches in Peoria Stopped by Mayor

Defender
Chicago Ill. 8-8-31

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 7.—Segregation here was given a severe setback last week when the mayor here ordered the dismissal of Frank Haydon, who was charged with having parked his car in a space near a municipal bathing beach "reserved for whites" and later ordered the removal of signs of segregation and reiterated his statement that "municipal beaches are built and maintained by the city for the people, regardless of race, creed or color."

A group of men and women affiliated with the N. A. A. C. P. met with the mayor, the chief of police, the commissioner of public works and the supervisor of recreation to ferret out the matter.

After having been denied the privilege of swimming at the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., Glen Oak park, Logan field, private pools and river beaches from Utica to Peoria the people of our group built themselves a beach at the foot of Hayward St. They cleared away the shore debris and dragged the river for cans and stones.

City officials were then asked to install facilities to make the beach modern. As soon as this was done members of other races began visiting the beach in great numbers, and in July signs were tacked up setting aside a section of the beach for each race. Also a rope was stretched across the beach and out into the water as the line separating the races.

It was after the other group had overrun the Hayward St. beach and tried to segregate there that steps were taken to wipe out segregation at all beaches.

Cermak's Police Wild With Power; Beat Innocent Woman

Chicago Defender
Wed. 12-9-31

The alleged law violation drive being carried on now on the South side, which is really said to have had its birth in an ulterior motive, has reached its very zenith of political persecution. So much so that Assistant State's Attorney C. C. Wimbish in Judge Hayes' branch of the municipal court last Tuesday morning refused to permit the police to continue a case in which a warrant had been served on an alleged policy operator.

Mr. Wimbish took the position, and so stated in open court in the following manner: "If your honor please, while I am here to prosecute, and will prosecute all legitimate cases, I will not be a party to any persecution to enhance anyone's polititical fortunes. I can see no reason or justification for people being arrested on a warrant and held for six or seven hours, and some of them all night, without being booked, when the issuing of a warrant carries with it the immediate granting of bail."

Cops Violate Laws

This attitude on the part of the prosecutor was a courageous position to take in the interest of the people at this time, when the police department is running wild with power, violating almost every constitutional right that citizens should enjoy. Their very manner and method in the carrying out of their alleged crime drive has robbed them of the confidence and respect of that portion of the citizenry who believe in crime suppression and has heretofore lent every aid possible to law-enforcement authorities.

Just a few days ago a report was filed in this office where a woman was brutally assaulted in her home by a police officer, said to be connected with the 48th St. station, who entered her premises himself unlawfully. Her report is to the effect that the officer ordered her to open her door, and when she paused for a few minutes to make inquiries regarding his unceremonious manner of approach, he struck her a vicious blow over the left eye with his flashlight, inflicting a wound that required three stitches to close. The account for this assault was entered upon the books at the 48th St. station in the following manner: "Assaulted by an unknown party." This case is being investigated by Capt. John Stege, who is known to be a high-minded and efficient commanding officer, and drastic results are expected.

Show Prejudice

Under this new alleged law violation drive a Mrs. Gertrude Patton, 520 Browning Ave., was ordered by Officers Michael and O'Donnell to be sent to the bureau of identification. This order was rescinded by one of the commanding officers at the Pekin station. This appears to have been a case where the prejudice upon the part of the policemen was a more henious offense to society than the crime of which the defendant was charged.

It is clearly evident to the people that this alleged crime drive is being used by certain prejudiced police officers to spend their personal spleen upon many innocent people. It is in another sense building up a tremendous crime record against our Race, which, in fact, does not exist. It is also a smoke screen which hazards the reputation of the South side and attracts the attention of the reformers of other sections of the city to us and blinds them as to the real vice and corruption existing in their own immediate environment. To those who know the real conditions in other parts of the city, this South side drive against policy wheels is a clever bit of political strategy and serves a well defined purpose.

Many Discharged

The statistics in 48th St. court, where the majority of these cases are tried, show that 90 per cent of the people arrested are found not guilty. It has become a capital offense in the eyesight of the police under this "new order," for over six men of our Race to assemble in any one place. Searching people on the streets still continues, and the police are not discriminating in who they search.

These two questions are propounded to the commissioner of police and to Mayor Anton Cermak:

Are the above facts as related concerning the conduct of the police department carried on with your knowledge and indorsement?

Mr. Cermak, as the chief executive of all racial identities of the city of Chicago, is it your policy, or have you issued any instructions, secretly or otherwise, to the police department, which in effect, abrogates the rights and privileges of any racial group?

WINS COLOR BAR FIGHT AT STATE ASYLUM

Chicago Defender
12/19/31

Miss Baskin Is Given Regular Post

Chicago Ill.

Miss Ruth C. Baskin, 3620 Giles Ave., who passed the state civil service examination for nurse and was assigned to the Elgin State hospital, but later asked to quit, is now a regular civil service employee, and is on duty at the Elgin State hospital.

Miss Baskin

Governor Louis L. Emmerson was emphatic in insisting that no discrimination be practiced at the Elgin State hospital. Charles J. Jenkins, state representative, who made a determined and effective fight in Miss Baskin's behalf, received the following letter from Harold G. Watson, Governor Emmerson's close adviser, on Dec. 2:

"In further reference to the Ruth Baskin matter wish to advise that the department of public welfare has informed the writer that there will be no change made in her status."

Representative Jenkins said: "This gives us our first Race nurse at the Elgin State hospital and she is now a civil service employee, and proper proceedings would have to be brought in order to remove her. Miss Baskin is exceptionally competent and it was a pleasure for me to make a fight for her cause. She was prepared and qualified."

Judge Hayes Raps Police for Harassing Citizens

Police officers assigned to the South side received another official rebuke Monday morning from Judge Howard Hayes in the Pekin court when he ordered the discharge of Robert Burbridge, a barber.

Burbridge, who was represented by Attorney W. H. Tavernier, was arrested as a suspicious character while en route from his work home to lunch. It appeared from the evidence that Burbridge, who works in a barber shop at 47th and South Pkwy., had left his place of employment and had paused on the street to talk to an acquaintance when spied by a zealous officer. The policeman searched him and found two alleged policy slips in his pocket. He told the officer that he was not a writer and pointed out to them the place he worked. They insisted that he was a writer. He was locked up at 2:45 in the afternoon and the officers made notation to book him at 6 a. m. the following morning. He was unable to secure bail until 1 o'clock the following day.

Prisoner Held Illegally

The question of booking prisoners was gone into by the court. He explained that while he understood in habeas corpus cases the police are allowed 24 hours to put charges against a prisoner, yet he believed it should take but 15 minutes after arrest to book a prisoner in "these piker cases."

The police officer asserted that if policywriters are booked at once they return to continue their activities.

Assistant City Prosecutor Newby told the court of several organizations that had come to him and complained about the aggressiveness of the police. He said they are opposed to the police stopping and searching people on the streets under such trivial circumstances.

Judge Scores Police

Judge Hayes, in a stinging rebuke said, "I want to say on this speech just made in this case, ever since I have been here the police department is a little prone to be too aggressive in these policy cases. I don't think there's any justification for stopping a man walking down 46th and 47th Sts., patting him down, finding something on him, and saying, 'Now I got the evidence. You are under arrest'.

"I can't stand for that," the said emphatically, "and I won't stand for it as long as I am here." Burbridge was discharged.

Judge Scorches Police for Brutal Attack on Merchant

(Photos on Picture Page)

The sensational Draine attack case, which caused such a stir on the South side a week ago when Ernest T. Draine, a reputable 43d St. business man, was slugged by a power-drunk policeman and kicked by another one, moved up a step Tuesday, Dec. 21, when Judge Francis Borrelli dismissed charges of disorderly conduct that had been lodged against the merchant. This was the second step in the case which has landed before the police trial board.

Friday morning Attorney Earl B. Dickerson of the N. A. A. C. P. filed formal charges against the officers, John Rasmussen and Herbert Barrick, with Police Commissioner James Allman and the civil service commission. It was indicated that the policemen would be suspended pending the outcome of the case before the commission.

The first point, a distinct advantage for the defense, was the denial of leave to file a charge of resisting a police officer on Saturday when trial of the case started. The third move was the filing of charges against the policemen before the civil service commission, with the view of having them dismissed from the service.

Judge Postpones Hearing

An array of attorneys unlike any ever before seen in a South side court representing a single defendant, stepped up to the bar when the Draine case was called. Attorney Wendell E. Green announced that he represented Draine and that Attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Richard E. Westbrooks, Richard A. Harewood, William H. Temple, A. L. Williams, George C. Adams and Herman E. Moore would assist in the defense.

Attorney Green entered the case at the instance of The Chicago Defender.

Practically all the evidence was heard at the first hearing, at the conclusion of which Judge Borrelli indicated what his finding would be, but postponed the decision until Dec. 22 and requested the presence of another witness, who was said to be able to give additional information.

Commenting on the evidence, Judge Borrelli said:

"In the case here, the people of the city of Chicago have filed a charge against Ernest Draine, charging him with using profane language and that he was intoxicated. This the defendant denies. Before there can be a conviction in this sort of case the city of Chicago must prove by a preponderance of the evidence the guilt of the defendant. If the evidence is evenly balanced the verdict should be for the defendant.

"The evidence on the part of the people of the city of Chicago was two police officers and the man who has the awning company—three witnesses—upon which they base their charge and hope that a verdict in favor of the city might be sustained.

Attack Unwarranted

"On the part of the defense a number of witnesses testified on the part of the defense that the man was not intoxicated and that he did not attempt to get the gun from the officers.

"Analyze the statement of the police officers in this case. With the discrepancies in their testimony, together with the testimony of the defendants' witnesses, the court must necessarily apply the usual tests that are applied to the testimony of all witnesses. And what are those tests? The reasonableness of their testimony; their frankness or lack of frankness in giving evidence; their interest or want of interest in the outcome of the case; their motive—dishonest or honest—in giving evidence, are all circumstances that we have to consider in determining where the truth lies in this case.

Defendant Not Drunk

"Now, then, what have we here? A law-abiding citizen apparently, a business man; 5 o'clock in the evening—a busy hour in his restaurant there. Of course he could not have been intoxicated. In other words, it does not stand the test of reason that a man in business, at a time when his business is at its height, would become intoxicated. If he was intoxicated he should have been arrested before the blow was was struck for intoxication, and taken to the station by the police. I don't believe he was intoxicated, as has been testified to on the part of the people of the city of Chicago. Things don't happen that way. It's inconsistent with what we know.

Cites Mayor's Position

"Second: This assault by the officers with a revolver was entirely unwarranted and unnecessary. Suppose he was intoxicated and they desired him to be placed under arrest. There were two officers there. Both could have handled him. The demeanor of the defendant while testifying here indicates to my mind that he is a man that is trying to get along; trying to make a living; trying to overcome the terrible conditions that now exist, especially in that district there—in his little business. I don't think he would voluntarily enter into a controversy with the police. I think he was trying to protect some one else's property. What Campbell should have done when he heard there was a controversy between the awning people and Mr. Draine, he should have gone down there and told Mr. Draine here it was all right. But he didn't do that. But why punish the defendant for that? The mayor of Chicago, Hon. A. J. Cermak, has on a number of occasions given utterances in which he has denounced and objected to the unnecessary use of weapons by the police. And this is one case, in my judgment, where its was entirely unnecessary to use a gun on this man.

"You say there is another witness here. Who is that witness? Where is Mr. Sarlo?" (Referring to Tony Sarlo, 702 15th Ave. N., Melrose Park, Ill.)

Draine was struck over the head Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, by Policeman John Rasmussen of the Fifth district and kicked twice by Rasmussen's partner, Herbert Barrick, according to Draine's own story. At least four other witnesses corroborated his testimony.

The trouble arose when Draine, acting on orders from David D. Campbell, 346 E. 45th St., refused to permit James K. Phillips and Sarlo (both white) to remove the awning that hung above the store at 646 E. 43d St., where Campbell formerly operated a tailor shop. Draine's bakery shop is next door at 646½ E. 43d St.

The awning men, it was brought out, had secured Campbell's permission in the form of a written order to remove the awning, but failed to deliver it to Draine.

Conflict in Testimony

Called by Phillips and Sarlo, Rasmussen arrived at the scene and ordered Draine away, but before he could get out of their way Rasmussen struck the merchant a terrific blow on the head between the eyes. A few minutes later Barrick, who had followed Draine inside the store, kicked him while he was lying on the floor.

Conflict in the testimony of the prosecution's witness was so noticeable that Judge Borrelli commented on it himself. Officer Barrick declared Rasmussen and Draine grappled with each other before the blow was struck. Rasmussen testified that Draine lunged at his revolver. Phillips feebly testified that Draine lunged at the officer's gun, but Sarlo declared Draine was struck when he put his hand toward his hip pocket. It was on account of Sarlo's absence that the case was continued from Saturday. Defense witnesses told practically the same story without discrepancies.

Mrs. Nell Hunter Is Barred From Movie

The hated thing of prejudice singled out as a victim one of our nationally known singers, Thursday, Dec. 9, when Mrs. Nell Hunter, seeking diversion at the Ramona movie theater, 35th and Halsted Sts., was refused permission to enter the amusement place after having purchased her ticket.

Incensed over the outrage and demanding an explanation from the management, Mrs. Hunter was told by the ticket taker stationed inside the theater that this was a bad neighborhood for members of the Race and that it was their policy not to admit Race people. He volunteered to refund her money, however, as did also the young woman cashier who had sold her the ticket.

Mrs. Hunter refused both offers and retained the pasteboard, as evidence of the indignity to which she had been subjected. She has placed the matter in the hands of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and will be guided by their action in the matter. While in Chicago, Mrs. Hunter, who lives in Durham, S. C., was the guest of her mother at 4549 Forrestville Ave.

Indiana.

Discrimination- 1931

SPREADING SEGREGATION

Recorder 7-21-31

All Evansville apparently is preparing to welcome the theatrical attraction, Black and Tan Revue, at a coming engagement at one of the leading play houses of that city.

From press dispatches we gleam that the stage aggregation will be accorded a reception by patrons of the house that will be in every way satisfactory. That is a sign of real appreciation, and one that will perhaps be quite encouraging to the players. But it is equally significant to note—and unfortunately so—that arrangements have been perfected by the management of the Evansville theatre to segregate colored patrons and thereby place the administration of the house on a par with the Jim Crow system of the rank southland.

Indianapolis Ind.

The Evansville theatre management's plan to segregate law-abiding people is a slap in the face of common decency, and an insult to the pride of colored residents of that city. It remains to be seen to what extent our Evansville group will overlook unresented such contemptible treatment. To patronize the show will be equivalent to unqualified acceptance of Jim Crowism and furthering the narrow principles of the system.

JIM CROW SCHOOLS

The policy of segregating Negro and white pupils in the schools of Indiana was upheld by the state supreme court. The ruling was effected in the Gary case which precipitated a strike of high school pupils in that city more than three years ago. It will be recalled that the wholesale walkout on the part of white pupils was staged as a protest against the admittance of a colored girl to the Emerson high school.

Recorder

The opinion as handed down by Judge Walter E. Teanor upholds the action of the Gary superintendent of school in instituting the condemnable Jim Crow method in the Gary schools. It is just another case of the under dog getting the worse of the deal. The circumstances involved in the case are of vast importance to our people. The desire is that the opposite group appreciate at its full value the extent to which our very salvation depends upon the proper understanding of our legitimate aspirations as a people. What is needed to bring this about is a more liberal interpretation of the constitution on such vital subjects. This is impossible with rank prejudice staring us in the face on every side.

7-25-31

Indianapolis Ind.

Of all the different peoples in the United States our is the least considered. Our children are thereby forced to undergo privations and lack of educational facilities willingly accorded the children of every other nationality on the face of the earth. This is so whether or not the parents of these children are naturalized American citizens. And it is well known to what degree our people are discriminated against, ostracized, denied every constitutional right and literally booted around, and why? simply because we tolerate the persecution as no other people would.

Of course, the recent state Supreme court decision will not stop our onward march. We will carry on; one day the Negro will speak, and America will hear him.

CITY PARKS DISCRIMINATION

The action of attendants and other employees in baring colored people from city parks and play grounds is the subject of much justified indignation among the rank and file of tax payers.

Recorder

The objectionable practice which heretofore has been regarded with comparative indifference is now attracting the unified attention of law abiding people. And it is equally true that voters are preparing to file a rightful protest against this impertinent intrusion upon their rights.

7-25-31

It can not be denied that decent citizens have a perfect right to visit the city parks for the same reasons that white people utilize them. Yet, whenever they exercise that right, they are sure to be confronted by an impudent attendant who ventures the insolent information that "COLORED PEOPLE ARE NOT ALLOWED HERE!" We are not in a position to know whether or not this flagrantly discriminatory system as practiced in the parks and on the city playgrounds is being carried on with the full knowledge of the park board. If that body is ignorant of the fact that American citizens are being insulted by its employees in the manner described, then the park board is guilty of a negligence that is as inexcusable as it is an evidence of criminal incompetence.

Indianapolis

If the board is aware of the conditions complained of, the situation becomes even worse. It will call for needed united action by the people to right the wrong and put a stop to the disgrace. This can be done very effectively when the proper times comes. Colored people as never before are taking note of such discrepancies. They are manifesting greater interest in their government. That is as it should be; for it is only in that way can they protect their constitutional rights from unwarranted abuse. There must be no discriminatory policies allowed in the city parks and play grounds of Indianapolis. And the practice of insulting colored people who chose to visit them must stop.

SUPREME COURT RULES INDIANA 'CROW' SCHOOL SYSTEM LEGAL

Recorder 7-25-31 Indianapolis

Segregation of colored and white pupils in the schools of Indiana was upheld Tuesday .n the state supreme court by Judge Walter P. Treanor in the Gary high school case, which three years ago led to a strike of Emerson high school students as a protest against the admittance to the school of a colored pupil.

William Wirt, superintendent of Gary schools, and members of the state board of education were upheld by the court.

In a mandate suit filed by Richard Cheeks, of Gary, in December 1927, in behalf of his daughter Alberta Cheeks who precipitated the student walkout when she entered the Emerson high school.

Immediately following the strike Miss Cheeks, on Superintendent Wirt's orders was directed to another Gary school. This institution had only a two-year high school course. After that it was planned that Miss Cheeks should attend Froebel high school.

The mandate suit by Mr. Cheeks in Porter county, through his attorney, R. L. Bailey charged discrimination and pointed out that Miss Cheeks was deprived of privileges, including athletic facilities.

That the athletic side of school life was non-essential and that Miss Cheeks had not suffered from lack of educational facilities was the substance of Judge Treanor's opinion.

The Judge quoted an 1877 Indiana statute setting out that color can be considered as a qualification for guidance of authorities in establishment of schools for colored children.

SUPREME COURT RULES INDIANA 'CROW' SCHOOL SYSTEM LEGAL

Recorder 7-25-31 Indianapolis

Segregation of colored and white pupils in the schools of Indiana was upheld Tuesday .n the state supreme court by Judge Walter P. Treanor in the Gary high school case, which three years ago led to a strike of Emerson high school students as a protest against the admittance to the school of a colored pupil.

William Wirt, superintendent of Gary schools, and members of the state board of education were upheld by the court.

In a mandate suit filed by Richard Cheeks, of Gary, in December 1927, in behalf of his daughter Alberta Cheeks who precipitated the student walkout when she entered the Emerson high school.

Immediately following the strike Miss Cheeks, on Superintendent Wirt's orders was directed to another Gary school. This institution had only a two-year high school course. After that it was planned that Miss Cheeks should attend Froebel high school.

The mandate suit by Mr. Cheeks in Porter county, through his attorney, R. L. Bailey charged discrimination and pointed out that Miss Cheeks was deprived of privileges, including athletic facilities.

That the athletic side of school life was non-essential and that Miss Cheeks had not suffered from lack of educational facilities was the substance of Judge Treanor's opinion.

The Judge quoted an 1877 Indiana statute setting out that color can be considered as a qualification for guidance of authorities in establishment of schools for colored children.

BOARD OF SAFETY LAUNCHES INTO THOROUGH PROBE OF NEAR RIOT

Recorder

CHARLES SIMS, WITH BANDAGED HEAD TESTIFIES—GIRL COMPANION ALSO MADE STATEMENT—TOLD OF HOW OFFICERS PULLED HER AWAY FROM ESCORT AND STRUCK YOUTH OVER HEAD WITH GUN—MORRISSEY PROMISES THOROUGH PROBE.

Indianapolis, Ind

Thorough investigation by city officials, including Mayor Reginald Sullivan, chief of Police Micheal Morrissey and Charles R. Myers of incidents leading up to a near_riot between citizens and members of the police department Wednesday night of last week got under way Tuesday morning when Charles Sims, 21 years old, 954 West 27th street a victim of the affray made a statement before the board.

Without any formality whatever Sims with bandaged head launched into his testimony that brought from the board officials and Police Chief Morrissey frequent expressions of amazement.

On Way Home

According to Sims he was on his way from the Walker Theatre to engage a Service Cab for the purpose of going home when squad car No. 7 drove up. In the car were two officers, said Sims, who told the board, that one of the officers was a plain clothes man attired in a light suit, while the other was in uniform.

8-8-31

With Mr. Sims at the time of the assault was Miss Fredonia Bundy, 19 years old, 2051 Boulevard place.

It was disclosed in the statement that the young lady was roughly jerked away from her boy companion by the officer in uniform, while Sims was being man-handled and clubbed over the head with a black jack in hand of the plain clothes man. At this juncture of Sim's testimony, Charles R. Myers, president of the board leaned forward and remarked "that's very strange." "Never heard of anything like it before," commented Chief Morrissey.

Get To Hell From Here

"Where were you when the officers approached you?" Sims was asked. "About half-way between the Walker drug store and the Service cab company, on North street," said Sims.

"Did the men say anything at all to you?"

"Yes," said Sims.

"What did they say?"

They told me and Miss Bundy to get to hell away from here."

"What happened then," another board member querried.

"The plain clothes man struck me over the head with a blackjack," said Sims.

"Did they strike Mis Bundy?"

"No," said Mr. Sims, adding they just pulled her away from my side

Held Gun To Side

Sims' statement contained the assertion that while ordering him to "get to hell away from here" the plain clothes man in the light suit and panama hat "held the muzzle of his gun against my ribs."

The officer is alleged to have struck Sims in the back of the head with his black-jack and then with his fist.

"Did the officer arrest you after striking you?" querried a board member.

"No," replied Sims, who told of how he was taken to the Mayor's office by citizens who saw the plain clothes man beat him up.

It was revealed in the statement that the suggestion to take Sims with his bleeding head to Mayor Sullivan came from Vernon Anderson, who Sims said was standing nearby when the clubbing ceased.

Officers Abusive

Both Sims and Miss Bundy informed the board that the officers were abusive in their conduct.

"They cursed all the time," said Sims' girl companion.

Miss Bundy, who also testified before the board corroborated Sims' statement in every detail.

At the close of the hearing an Indianapolis Recorder reporter was requested by Chief Morrissey to "be sure to say we are investigating this matter thoroughly."

PARK POLICY BARS NEGROES FROM RESORT

Recorder

8-22-31

Indianapolis, Ind

When Broad Ripple park opened last Wednesday to receive guests of the Sugar Creek Creamery company who were staging their annual picnic there that day, numbers of colored people were astounded to find themselves refused admission. It was not until the matter was brought to the attention of H. F. Ward, local manager and Kirk Coleman, district sales manager that a serious blunder was nipped in the bud.

In explanation Mr. Ward said "On behalf of the Sugar Creek Creamery company, we wish to say those people who were unintentionally embarrassed at the park gates that the incident happened because the park manager failed to instruct the gatekeepers to admit all persons seeking admission regardless of color. It should be remembered that it is and always has been the policy of this company to make absolutely no distinction in the matter of admission to our picnics. We are just as appreciative of our colored as any other, and we sincerely hope that no one will feel that we were making any attempt at racial discrimination."

A check-up by a Recorder reporter established the fact that the officials of the company were blameless. A few hours after the gates were opened and just as soon as the officials were notified what was happening, the owner of the park conferred with the result that the gatekeepers were instructed to admit as had been the case in years gone by, anyone who presented the Sugar Creek cartons, regardless of color.

Discrimination - 1931

COLOR LINE IN U. S. MAIL SERVICE

NOV 14 1931

Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 9, 1931—Only one colored clerk has been appointed to serve at the airport here, and he, Henry Parker, was obliged to go over the head of the division superintendent and appeal to the general superintendent in Washington.

Officials are said to have repeatedly refused to assign colored railway mail clerks to the terminal, and to have appointed white men whose rating is far below those of the colored applicants. Protest has been made to the second assistant postmaster against the obviously unfair treatment of the employees.

Discrimination- 1931

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

SEP 5 1931

NEGROES AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

With the passing of each year, a larger number of well-trained Negroes take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of leadership in the various communities of Kentucky. The educational institutions throughout America graduate young Negro men and women who enter upon their tasks, as leaders, with keen interests in the cultural development of themselves and their race. In the South, where laws have been passed to prevent Negroes from enjoying the same facilities that white people enjoy, the opportunities for the cultural development of the Negro intelligensia are reduced to a minimum. The theaters discriminate against the Negro by demanding that he enter by a rear door and occupy seats that are usually located in the gallery. When famous musicians and other artists come to the Municipal Auditorium and other houses, if tickets are sold to a Negro, which is seldom, he is consigned to inadequate seats and made to suffer untold humiliation and embarrassment. To add to his discomforture, he attends such programmes not knowing whether he will be granted admission or refused. Rather than suffer these embarrassments and humiliation, those of the Negro race who are interested in drama, music and art, do not feel that they can subject themselves to such indignities. In truth, when one has been so embarrassed, one is not in the mood to appreciate some fine piece of art. The spirit has been crushed—the soul is dead. Hence, the opportunities open to the Negro intelligensia for cultural development are few.

However, the picture is not entirely dark. Mrs. J. B. Speed, in dedicating the Speed Memorial Museum, let it be known that the policy of this cultural center would be to make no discrimination against any human being who might come to that place in search of the beauty and truth that is expressed in art. In making this provision, Mrs. Speed has rendered an invaluable service to the Negro intelligensia of Louisville. She has provided an opportunity for the cultural development of those Negroes who seek beauty and truth in the works of the inspired masters who have been able to catch the mood of the world about them and reproduce it upon the canvas.

This article is written to urge those who promote programmes of cultural entertainment to provide adequate provisions for those members of the Negro race whereby they might find a higher cultural development in drama, music and art. Further, the writer desires to express the appreciation of a large group of Negroes for the attitude of Mrs. J. B. Speed—it is their belief that the policy of the Speed Memorial Museum, in providing an equal opportunity for all people to enjoy the museum, represents a type of civilization foreign to the thinking of the average American.

J. MAX BOND,
Director of the Kentucky Interracial Commission.
Louisville.

Discrimination-1931

Louisiana

Draw Color Line on Spanish War Vets

10 December 9-17-31

Chicago Defender

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—United Spanish War Veterans, as such, came in contact with Dixie white prejudice for the first time when they met here in their 33d national encampment and the 28th annual encampment national auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans and allied organizations Sept. 6 to 10, inclusive. The first discrimmaton came when the veterans were met at the several depots.

White veterans were given envelopes containing tickets for free transportation to their hotels or rooms, sightseeing trips, a day's entertainment on the beach of Lake Pontchatrain (improved with taxpayers' money, but where no accommodation is provided for members of our group), a ball and other amusements, when Race veterans were given but two tickets, one for a boat ride on the Mississippi, the other for a dance in Piron's Garden of Joy.

Sent to Gallery

At the Municipal auditorium (also built with taxpayers' money), Race veterans were instructed to go up in the gallery. An ex-trooper of the 10th calvary refused to obey the command; another veteran said: "I might as well go back home if I am to sit where I can hear nothing," and when the third man refused to go in the "pit" a white usher came and escorted several Race veterans to seats on the main floor. After that those who wished continued to sit among other veterans, according to statements of veterans.

Many of the delegates refused to go on the Jim Crow boat ride and to the ball, saying that this was the first time that separate entertainment had been provided.

On the night of the parade veterans of the Race met at the corner of Gravier and Saratoga, formed a line, and marched to the corner of St. Charles Ave. and St. Joseph St., where all divisions were to meet. With the division of the Potomac were a line of women marchers. A white commander came and ordered the Race women out of the parade, saying, "No women will be allowed in any of the lines." When word was taken to the commander of the division of the Potomac, he replied: "These are our women and they are going to stay with us," but before word could be gotten to them the women had fallen out of line. White women and white girls with other outfits were not molested.

Crowd Cheers Vets

However, men of the Race were cheered all along the line of march by both white and Race spectators. At Canal and Rampart white men cried out, "Here they come! Here are the boys who won the war."

The Eureka and the Tonic Triad bands furnished music for the boat ride, the dance and the marchers.

The following are the names of the committee entertaining here: H. Blackburn, chairman; Lieut. George H. Nelson, M. D.; Sonny H. Granville and Lieut. E. H. Philips.

The auxiliary committee: Mrs. Manuella Jones, president of the Ninth Immune Volunteers auxiliary; Mrs. Anna H. Nelson, Mrs. Minerva G. Minor and Mrs. Martha La Branche.

Discrimination-1931

FILIPINOS CREATE NEW RACE PROBLEM

Baltimore, Md.

Naval Academy Employees' Feuds Caused by Color Lines.

MANY FIGHTS

Some Go White; Some Colored in Capital.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A new kind of race war, which citizens here say has been brewing for some time between enlisted Filipinos and civilians, almost broke out into a riot several days ago when P. Rey, one of the enlisted islanders knocked Irving James, Naval Academy pantry employee, unconscious.

The incident, taken alone, of itself, might have been only one of those affairs which occurs from time to time in any body of soldiers, but citizens here declare that behind these clashes, which are occurring more and more frequently, is a deep-seated racial cancer which may flare to large proportions at any time here.

Racial Status

The trouble, it seems, has grown out of the fact that Filipinos, who refuse to accept the racial status and discrimination generally meted out to brown-skinned citizens, have developed a complex which keeps them at odds with white and colored in the community.

Many of the enlisted islanders pass their time among whites while on the other hand many of them prefer the brown-skinned associates in the community, especially the brown-skinned females. The intense race prejudice and snobbery shown by whites to Negro employees at the Naval Academy, it is said, has also helped to make the Filipinos, who are allowed to go into white amusement places and eat in restaurants with whites, feel that they are of different clay, and that they are privileged to heap the same kind of abuse on their brown brothers.

Would Isolate Girls

Whenever a Filipino becomes interested in a colored girl, he at once seeks to isolate her from the company of her male friends. Not long ago a group of enlisted Filipinos almost mobbed a youth caught with one of the young women in the community.

Stepped into Line

Last week, according to eye witnesses to the affair, Key, who is one of the 123 enlisted Filipinos at the Naval Academy, who are served by civilian waiters in the mess hall building, jumped in front of some others in the line waiting to be served.

James, who was serving the group, refused to serve him out of his turn. The islander deliberately walked up to him and knocked him cold. He is now in confinement on bread and water for the act.

Blames Uncle Sam

Civilians here are putting the whole blame on Naval Academy authorities, who they say insist in treating Negroes with Southern prejudice, while they pamper the islanders. While there is a racial prejudice which keeps Filipinos out of the ranks of the midshipmen, they are classed as white in all public places.

On the other hand, civilians of color are not only barred from all white places here, but at the Naval Academy, for the most part, nothing is left undone to "keep them in their places" from the rankest Southern viewpoint.

Naturally, this situation is not calculated to engender good feelings between the civilians and the Filipinos. The civilian cannot understand how foreign-born Filipinos have a greater claim to respect from Naval Academy officials than men who are American-born and who have given their lives in peace and war for the American country.

Must be "Uncle Toms"

There are at present 215 Negro employees at the Academy. Most of them are forced to serve in an "Uncle Tom" spirit for whites and Filipinos, it is said. If they resent an insult heaped upon them by either group, they are discharged as they have no military status.

Even on ships where Filipinos and Negroes are both employed, the Negro enlisted men must have different quarters from the Filipinos and wait upon them.

Although no one employed at the Academy is disposed to talk, ex-employees say the Naval Academy, so far as Negro civilians are concerned, is almost a hell. That a government would practice such racial prejudice in a tax-supported institution, is a disgrace, they say.

Maryland

Attends White Church; Called Damned Nigger

Afro-American

Pastor Is Threatened With Rotten Eggs by Congregation

2-14-31

RIDGELY, Md. — Because he dared to attend a special revival service being conducted at a white church here last week, the Rev. W. H. Johns, pastor of Replanted Zion M. E. church, was threatened with rotten eggs and called a "damned nigger" by the congregation. Forty white Christians refused to enter while the minister was in the temple.

The Rev. Mr. Johns, who is said to be the first Negro ever to attend services at the white church, went there to listen to a well known white evangelist from Pennsylvania whose revival meeting had been causing considerable comment.

Sits in Rear

Taking a seat in the rear of the building where he believed he would attract little attention, the preacher immediately became the target of hostile eyes and vile epithets. Undaunted, he remained throughout most of the service.

So mortified were officials of the white church that one called on him the following day and upbraided him for daring to attend the services.

Official Visits Him

"You are not wanted," the official said. "You are the first nigger to ever cross the door sills of this church. Forty members, learning you were inside last night, refused to enter. If you had remained longer, you would have been rotten-egged."

HOUSE PASSES JIM CROW LAW REPEAL

Annual Commonwealth

3-14-31

Baltimore, Md.

Annapolis, Md., March 9.—The first step in wiping off the statute books of Maryland the abominable Jim Crow car law, passed by the Democratic party years ago to degrade and humiliate the the Negro, was taken by the House of Delegates today.

The repeal bill passed the House by a vote of 92 to 10.

When passed by the Senate and approved by Governor Ritchie it will repeal the law which requires that separate provision shall be made on all common carriers doing operating within the State of Maryland for colored and white passengers.

JIM CROW BILL IS STOLEN TO HALT PASSAGE

Afro-American

Eastern Shore Senators Use Ruse to Kill Measure.

4-11-31

FILIBUSTER VAIN

Baltimore, Md.

Altfeld Threatens to Talk All Day.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A last minute ruse staged by Senators opposed to the Jim Crow repeal measure, in which it was "stolen" from the desk of the Senate clerk, sent that bill to its death during the closing hours of the State Legislature Monday.

The fact that the bill had been taken from the pile which was scheduled by agreement to come up before the body ended its session, was discovered by Senator Milton E. Atfeld around 2:00 o'clock Tuesday morning as the clock was being pushed back to keep the legislative wheels grinding. A hurried effort of the senator to find the measure failed and the body adjourned.

Teachers' Salaries

Likewise, the measure to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers died in the Senate Finance Committee after passing the House of Delegates by a vote of 92 to 10.

On the credit side of the legislative ledger, however, the body voted its approval to Governor Ritchie's bill for an appropriation for a new state operated institution for delinquent girls to replace Melvale. It also voted $545,000 for adult and juvenile feeble minded institutions and gave Morgan College $22,000.

Blame Eastern Shore

It was the opposition of the Eastern Shore Senators which sent the stiletto into the vitals of the Jim-Crow bill. At one time, it was said, there was ample favorable sentiment in the Senate to follow the lead of the House of Delegates and put the measure over. It was known that Senator S. Scott Beck, from Chestertown, chariman of the Judiciary Committee opposed the measure and was holding it in the committee at the behest of its opponents. There was sufficient strength in the committee, however, to force consideration on the floor, but this was not done until the closing days of the body.

The bill was reported out of the committee early Friday morning. At this stage it was a compromise measure in which certain Bay boats were exempted from its provisions Anne Arundel, Worcester, Wicomico, Talbert, Caroline and Queene Anne counties were also exempted in the Judiciary Committee's amended measure.

It was pointed out that the exemption of Anne Arundel County would have put the W.B. and A. Electric Railroad out of the repeal territory. The Western Maryland and Pennsylvania lines would have been affected by the measure. Members of the delegation fighting for the repeal law, however, felt that the principle of repeal would have been established and it would be only a matter of time when the whole state would have been free of the Jim Crow insult.

Senator Altfeld gave the AFRO-AMERICAN the following statement:

"I had assurances of the senators that the bill would go through and frequently during the course of the evening session I went to the clerk's desk to see how far down on the calendar the Jim Crow measure was.

"Between two and two-thirty a.m. of Tuesday, I noticed that the bill had disappeared. I looked for it and had other clerks and senators to look for it. Meantime, members of the Senate were moving that we go into executive session and that we adjourn.

"I then suspected that the bill had been stolen out of the pile. Declaring that I wished to make a parliamentary inquiry, I secured consent of the members to withdraw their motion for adjournment and for executive session and was given the floor.

"I then delivered the speech which I intended to make in favor of the bill and declared that I would keep the Senate in session until sunrise unless the bill was replaced on the pile on the clerk's desk.

4-11-31

"Eastern Shore members of the Senate made one point of order after another. President Mitchell, the chairman, ruled that I was in order, since they had withdrawn their previous motions for adjournment.

"In my speech for the bill, I told the senators that they should be ashamed of themselves that they were adjourning to go home under a

cloud of suspicion and would repent it for two years.

"Around the room conferences were held by groups of senators to see what could be done.

"Senator Coblenz suggested that he would hold the Senate in session until the engrossed bill could be found, or another substituted. Senator Beauchamp and Senator Andrews were also sympathetic.

"Senator Coad, of St. Marys, declared he was willing, not only to sit until sunrise, but until sunset of Tuesday until the measure could be found and passed.

"Meantime, Senator McIntyre (Dem., Balto. County), whispered in my ear as I talked, that the House had adjourned, and that even if the bill had been found and voted upon favorably, it would not become a law, because the House concurrence was needed for its amendments.

"Realizing that nothing could be done, I determined then to yield.

"If there had been any assurance at all of getting the measure through I would have held the floor because I believe a sufficient number of senators would have voted to pass the measure.

"It is my opinion that one Eastern Shore senator, whose name I shall not call, with the connivance of the clerk, stole the bill out of the pile. Upon inquiry I find that something similar to this was done with a million and a half dollar bond issue for one of the counties in the 1927 or 29 legislature.

"The Senate was dishonored. It was a degrading situation, worse than ward politics and in line with that of the old days of the Tweed ring in New York or Gorman and Raisin rule in Maryland.

"Perhaps after all, it may prove a blessing in disguise. In another year the intelligence and pride of Maryland senators representing some of the best white families of the state, will assert themselves and see that the iniquitous measure is wiped off the statute books."

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 1931 session of the Maryland General Assembly died Monday night the 6th inst. and with it every remedial act of legislation tacitly if not expressly promised the 300,000 Negroes of the State by the Democratic party during the campaign for Governor and members of the legislature last fall.

The Herald-Commonwealth declared during the campaign that no legislation for the relief of the Negro citizens taxpayers of the State would be passed and our predictions have been verified in every particular.

The Negro citizens taxpayers asked for, and of right should have been given relief from the following unjust and oppressive laws: the repeal of the Jim Crow laws; the equalization of the minimum salaries of colored and white teachers; the establishment of a training school for delinquent colored girls; the establishment of a reform school for incorrigible colored boys or placing the so-called Cheltenham Reformatory under State control and that adequate or at least reasonable provision be made for the higher education of the Negro youth of Maryland.

Not one of these imperative needs was granted the law abiding Negro taxpayers of Maryland.

In the early days of the session with the accompaniment of much noise and bluster the House of Delegates passed the Jim Crow Car repeal bill, sent it over to the Senate where it was duly chloroformed and allowed to sleep in peace until the expiring days of the session approached whereupon it was half awakened then emasculated given a few knock out drops dumped in the Senatorial waste basket and pronounced lost on the last night of the session when a pretended play of attempt to pass it was made in order to fool the Negro Democrats who were hoping and praying (if they ever pray) that at least one act of fairness and justice could be marked up to the credit of the party.

It has been given its chance and has failed as it was expected to fail. And in coming elections its refusal to do justice to the Negro group will be remembered.

MAN NEAR DEATH AFTER HOSPITAL REFUSES AID

Washington Tribune

Casualty Hospital Interne Diagnoses Fractured Skull As "Drunkenness"

9-4-31

David Brown, 45, Lutherville, Md., lay at the point of death in Gallinger Hospital this week after he had been refused treatment at Casualty Hospital for injuries sustained in a fall from a truck near Upper Marlboro, Md. An interne at the latter hospital diagnosed his condition as "drunk," causing a delay of nearly an hour before the man could receive medical attention.

Washington D.C.

At a late hour Wednesday, Gallinger Hospital authorities informed The World that the man's condition was still "critical." He was still unconscious.

Brown was brought to Washington for treatment after he was rendered unconscious by the fall in Marlboro, by William Walker, white, and several other residents of the town.

Dr. John E. Bowers, of Brandywine, Md., who gave Brown first-aid treatment shortly after the accident said that he did not appear to be intoxicated and did not smell of liquor, but that his right side appeared to be paralyzed and that he needed immediate hospital treatment.

On arrival at Casualty Hospital Walker and others said, the interne refused to treat Brown after a cursory examination, saying he was intoxicated. The men who brought him here, however, said they could smell no liquor on Brown. They then took him, still unconscious, to the Ninth Precinct police station, where no liquor odor was noticed either, police say. After communication with headquarters Walker and the others were told to take the man back to Casualty and i again refused treatment for him, t take him to Gallinger Hospital.

Brown, police say, was again refused treatment at Casulty and taken to Gallinger, where he was found to have a fractured skull and other injuries which made his condition critical. Gallinger physicians also said they could determine no evidence of the man's having been under the influence of liquor.

Deputy Coroner Joseph D. Rogers, Surgeon-in-Chief of Casualty Hospital told The World Wednesday that "suitable" action had been taken against the interne who wrongly diagnosed the man's case.

Refuses Rear Seat

Afro-Coop. Photo.

Amsterdam News 12-23-31

MISS [illegible]THA HARMON, a public school teacher in Baltimore, who refused to take a rear seat in a Baltimore shoe store. Instead she wrote to the Washington headquarters of the company and received a letter stating that the store's policy was "sit anywhere" to everybody, regardless of race or color. On a return trip to the store she demanded and received "excellent" service.

Discrimination-1931

Manila, P.I.

FILIPINOS PASS LAW TO RACIAL BARS AS "YANKEE REPRIMAND"

MANILA, Jan. 2[illegible]-Because Representative Briones, colored member of the Filipino senate was refused entrance to an American-owned apartment here the house of representatives had ordered the city council to pass a law against discrimination. The invasion of the Americans with their ideas of color prejudice was bitterly denounced by the Senate and a resolution was passed to that effect.

The motion to enact anti-discrimination legislation passed unanimously, and so aroused are the Filipinoh, that unless interfered with by American influence a national law will be passed making discrimination illegal. A bill has already been proposed making discrimination punishable by a fine of 200 pesos on the first offense, and revocation of the license on the second offence ....The American owners are much incensed with the action of the Filipino legislature and will probably take steps to annul this legislation. They say the action of the legislature is due to Bolshevik propaganda. The Soviet courts recently sentenced to three years in jail, two American engineers who discriminated against a negro worker. ....

Massachusetts.

Discrimination - 1931

AT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS HELD IN THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY—WHOLE GROUP CONCERNED MUST BE ADMITTED WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION—INVITATIONAL AFFAIRS FOR SELECTED PERSONS MUST BE OUTSIDE

Guardian

Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1931.

Mr. Butler R. Wilson, 24 School St., Boston Mass. My dear Mr. Wilson:

The following rule has been officially made governing social events at Boston University's Sargent School of Physical Education, to wit: 1-17-31

That whenever the buildings of the School are used for social purposes the whole group concerned—class, school, or other unit—shall be invited and admitted without discrimination. Any group that wants to have an invitational affair must go outside for rooms, if the invitations are to go only to selected persons.

Boston, Mass.

In this ruling, the Dean and the Sargent faculty have unanimously concurred. This means that there will be no discrimination against any students on account of color, race, or creed, in any social function held in the School properties. Of course, as I told you before, the curriculum and the school building are for all alike.

Sincerely yours,
DANIEL L. MARSH,
President

BEAUTY EXPERT FINED $100 FOR OLD JIM CROW

Afro-American 1-31-31 Baltimore, Md.

(Carroll News Service)

BOSTON, Mass. — A $100 fine was the gift received by Ann Lipsher, white, proprietor of Ann Beauty Shop, 131 Humboldt Avenue, last Wednesday, when she was tried for discrimination, for her refusal to serve Mrs. Ethel Christmas Smith, wife of Officer John Smith, of the Roxbury police station.

Mrs. Smith made an appointment over the telephone with Mrs. Lipsher to have her hair treated. When she appeared she was told by one of the attendants that a mistake had been made as she was colored and could not be served there.

Through Fred Smith, attorney, a warrant was secured from the Roxbury Court. The board of health became interested and visited the beauty shop only to find that there were no licenses; every employee was compelled to secure licenses at once.

Harry Kalus, the Lipsher woman's attorney, asked Judge Palmer to allow his client to go without bail "No, sir," was Judge Palmer's reply, "she has insulted a very fine woman and I am not going to let her think that this is a thing that she can do and get away with. I would not trust her out of this court without bail She will be treated like any other criminal."

The Lipsher woman appealed. She was held in $500 bonds and when she pleaded that she had no one to go her bail, Judge Palmer gave her until the next day to get some one.

ROX. TEACHER INSULTS

Guardian

AT ROXBURY MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL DIRECTOR SUMMONS COLORED SEPARATELY AND URGES THEM TO GO SOUTH TO FISKE ON GROUND THEY CAN'T TEACH IN NORTH—UNITY CIRCLE AND ROXBURY CIVIC CLUB PROTEST.

4-11-31

The Union Circle announce that they have seen the Boston School Committee about the vocational teacher in the Roxbury Memorial High School who called the Colored pupils in separately from the white ones and urged them to go South to Fiske because they could get only servant jobs in the North . The Roxbury Civic Club asks for a public hearing.

Boston, Mass.

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Roxbury Civic Club., Inc., Incorporated 1923, Townsend and Hazelwood Sts., Roxbury, Mass., April 7th, 1931.

Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

It is our understanding that you have knowledge of the action on the part of certain officials at the Roxbury Memorial High School, relative to the Vocational Guidance of Colored students by persuading them to take such courses as would equip them primarily for positions other than those requiring a high mental and intellectual capacity.

We believe that the facts warrant a public hearing on this matter, and we earnestly request that you take steps to this end.

Very truly yours,
GEO. E. GORDON
114 Harrishof Street. Roxbury. Mass.

NO JIM CROW AT BOSTON DANCE

Afro-American

BOSTON, Mass.—Following a demonstration by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which was staged outside the hotel where the Boston Girls' High School dance was being given, three seniors, with their escorts who had been asked not to attend on account of their color, were admitted. 4-25-31

The admittance of the Negro members of the class was a last minute decision, it was stated by the management of the hotel.

Baltimore, Md.

Last year a couple was barred from the prom and when three members of the class secured invitations and tickets to the affair this year, a group of Southern white girls went to them and asked them not to attend. Upon advice of Assistant Corporation Council Julian D. Rainey they decided to present themselves anyway. It was said that Principal Denham advised the girls to stay away as the Southern white girls objected to their presence.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, comprising white and Negro members, which is a Communist organization, gathered in front of the hotel with banners reading "down with segregation." The girls who attended were Misses Nettie Harriston, Gwendolyn Robinson and Cherry Belle Mason. Their escorts were Herbert Jackson, Arthur Powell and M. Hanson.

COLOR LINE AT HIGH

Boston, Mass.

COLORED GIRLS OF BOSTON HIGH ASKED TO GIVE UP TICKETS TO CLASS DANCE BY SO. WHITE CLASSMATES—PRINCIPAL COINCIDES — BUT GIRLS WILL GO MONDAY

Guardian 4-18-31

The principal of the Girls English High School, Mr. Denham, revealed himself in sympathy with Southern color prejudice in an incident in connection with the Senior Prom to be held next Monday evening in Longwood Towers.

The story as the reporter has it, is as follows: After Miss Gwendolyn Robinson of 612 Columbus Avenue and Miss Nellie Harrison of 10 Holyoke Street, members of the Senior class, had secured their tickets to the Prom, they were approached by two classmates from the South and asked not to attend. Going to the principal, the colored girls were told by him that they shouldn't want to go since the Southern girls objected. Miss Cherrybel Mason of 1074 Tremont Street, refused a ticket by the committee secured one through a white classmate. Assured by Corporation Council Julian D. Rainey that they would have his support, all three colored girls with escorts will attend the Prom next Monday night.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS WIN ADMITTED TO PROM

Guardian

PERSISTENT STAND FOR SOCIAL RIGHTS AND PROMISED STRUGGLE WITH PICKETING BY "REDS" FORCES EXCLUSIVE HOTEL TO DROP COLOR BAR—THREE GIRLS ARE ACCLAIMED AS HEROINES — PRINCIPAL SCORED — HE FINALLY SECURED ADMISSION.

4-25-31

The Battle of Longwood Towers

(By Paul Jordan)

April 19, 1775. Shades of Concord and Lexington when the gallant little band of colonial farmers struck the first blow for American liberty roused by the clarion call to arms of Paul Revere on his stirring ride through the countryside from Boston.

April 19, 1931. The City of Boston was seething with rumors that the forces of prejudice and bigotry were at last making a flagrant stand after countless inroads into the public school system of Boston. John B Denham, headmaster of the Girls High School of Boston, guardian of the noted citadel which safeguarded the ambitions and aspirations of hundreds of colored girl students through the year had ignobly surrendered the stronghold to the demands of discrimination. Patriots' Day and American rights and liberty again endangered by a menace which threatened far seeing consequences.

Baltimore, Md.

Citizen's committees were formed and plans formulatd for immediate action to overthrow this social barrier which had been erected in Brookline, the wealthiest town in America Indignation ran high.

The Front Page

Monday, April 20, 1931. The Boston Daily Post was boldly emblazoned with the complete account of the bold challenge to the colored race which briefly outlined concerned the annual contests conducted by the Senior Class whose committee selected the ballroom at Longwood Towers for the affair. Mr. Keene, the manager of the exclusive and fashionable Brookline hostelry states that he purposely informed the dance committee that following the policy of deference to their regular guests members of the colored race were barred from the sacred precincts of the towers. A similar occurrence last year at the Boston Latin School Senior Prom resulted in embarrassing predicament for Seaton Manning, a student and his guest, Miss Gwendolyn Henderson from which they quietly withdrew and no action followed.

Girls Get Tickets

Miss Gwendolyn Robinson and Miss Nellie Harriston, both members of the senior class of Girls' High School purchased their tickets in regular order and asked their escorts to attend A few days later, another member of the dance committee accompanied by the president of the senior class approached them and advised them to secure a refund on their tickets as they were informed that the girls would not be permitted to attend. The girls became incensed and reported the incident to the headmaster. He politely informed them that he had been awaiting their call and rather than cause the school any embarrassing publicity would personally congratulate the girls if they would return their tickets. The girls refused to act until they had consulted their parents. The parents of the girls were naturally outraged at the treatment accorded their daughters in a democratic public institution and sought legal advice. Upon receiving the solid support of Rainey, corporation counsel of the City of Boston and attorneys West they became adamant in their attitude and were resolved to have their daughters attend and be admitted. The escorts of the girls were offered the opportunity of withdrawing from the situation, but enthused by the issue, they gallantly declined to accept. A third girl, Miss Cherrybelle Mason sought to purchase a ticket from the committee after the question was raised but was refused with the excuse that all reservations had been taken. Undaunted, she finally procured a ticket through a white friend who was closely questioned about its use.

The "Reds"

The Young Liberators Organization circulated literature throughout the student body decrying the acts of discrimination and many prominent citizens of both races interested themselves in the cause. Alfred Baker Lewis, noted socialist leader and millionaire assured his support whatever the outcome and the affair was discussed far and wide.

In the afternoon several reporters from the Boston papers interviewed the girls at their respective homes and secured the facts in the case. The eyes of all Boston were focussed on the Marathon race in the afternoon and the colored race in the evening

The Escorts

The escorts selected were Mr. Herbert Hanson, a well-known young man at the Eastern Steamship lines Herbert Jackson of Malden, baritone singer and "man about town." J. Arthur Powell, a member of the Boston Players employed in the City of Boston Collecting Department. The young men met and formulated their plan of attack with legal aid and carried their guests to the meeting place at 9.00 P. M. at the home of Miss Harriston. The party of six secured an Independent taxicab (symbolic of their purpose) and the long journey began.

Another Paul Revere Ride

Reminiscent of that glorious ride of Paul Revere was the thrilling ride from Boston to Brookline to hurl back the challenge of Longwood Towers by the little group of young colored

American pioneers on their way to participate in a battle for the rights

Arrangements all Planned

"One if by land and two if by sea" was the signal arranged as a warning in 1775 and history repeated itself that night when a large gathering of colored citizens met at an appointed place in Boston ready for action and sent two of their number to Longwood Towers to watch developments and inform them by telephone the instant their friends were refused admittance. The fighting spirit of the Colored people of Boston was roused and this attempt to deprive them of their rights as American citizens was an opportunity to test the principles for which many local race leaders had continually advocated.

Arrive

At Longwood Towers in Brookline, excitement reigned at fever pitch as a dozen police officers patrolled the concourse. The League for Negro Rights headed by John Youngblood presented themselves in force with placards decrying discrimination and Jim Crowism. Eugene Gordon was present with Alfred Baker Lewis and other leaders. The police warned them to disperse but they refused whereupon an arrest was made. Miss Anna Block of 247 Charles St., Boston, was placed in custody for refusing to stop her demonstration and the police scattered the sympathizers.

But the die had been cast. The management alarmed at what they had heard of intended protests and resistance had received Principal Denham's telephone call in the forenoon and had agreed to permit the Colored guests to enter.

Just as the party drove up in the taxi, the police patrol arrived and took the woman. The guests were admitted without difficulty and the trouble was over. A fine time was enjoyed by all. Everything was pleasant and lovely

Discrimination - 1931

Dr. Rhetta Wins Daughter's Fight to Reside in Michigan U. Dorm

DETROIT.—The new Mosher-Jordan dormitory at the University of Michigan will be open to all co-eds this fall.

This was made known Saturday when two Detroit students received communication from the university, stating that their applications for the rooms had been accepted and the rooms would be at their disposal when the fall term opened.

The new $800,000 building that was thrown open to students last fall, created a racial issue when two girls claimed that the university refused to accept them as residents in the new dormitory on account of their color.

On February 11, Senator Charles A. Roxborough, of the Third Senatorial district, offered a resolution in the senate at Lansing, asking for an investigation of racial discrimination at the university.

At the time Senator Roxborough stated that his resolution was the result of the alleged refusal of Shirley G. Smith, secretary, and Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the university, to allow two colored girls, regularly enrolled students, to live in the new dormitory. The senator claimed that the girls declared that the refusal was based on prejudice.

The two girls in question were Misses Helen Rhetta, a junior, of Baltimore, and Vivian Wilson, of Washington, D.C. The girls, filed their applications for admittance in the new dormitory in December, 1929. Toward the close of the school year the girls had not received any word relative to their applications, although it was generally known on the campus that white co-eds were being accepted.

Trip to Ann Arbor

Dr. Rhetta, Baltimore physician, and father of Helen Rhetta, aided by Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, made a trip to Ann Arbor to talk the trouble over with Miss Alice Lloyd, dean of women, and president Ruthven.

When Miss Rhetta returned to school last fall she was met at the station by Miss Lloyd and taken to a newly-painted 20-room domitory for colored students only.

Dr. Rhetta told the AFRO, Tuesday, that Miss Helen had received word of the acceptance of her application for a room in Mosher-Jordan dormitory. Her roommate will be a Detroit girl.

Negro Mich. Senator Forced Uni. to Admit Colored to Dormitories

DETROIT.—A fight against segregation in the girl's dormitory at Michigan University which was taken to the floor of the Michigan State Senate, by State Senator Charles A. Roxborough of the Third Senatorial district of Detroit, last February, finally resulted in a complete victory for colored students, when two young colored women were admitted to the new Mosher-Jordan dormitory for the coming school season.

Prior to the admittance of these young women, it was claimed that colored girls were refused the privilege of securing rooms in the dormitory but were herded together in a remodeled dwelling house, especially set aside for race students. Senator Roxborough introduced a resolution in the State Senate last February calling for an investigation of the situation which was passed. No investigation was had, however, and the senator carried his fight on to the officials of the university. Finally after much delay and many excuses, these officials were forced to allow race students admission to the dormitory.

State Senator Forces Officials to Admit Race Student to New Dorm

DETROIT (C.N.S.). — A fight against segregation in the girls' dormitory at Michigan University, which was taken to the floor of the Michigan State Senate by State Senator Charles A. Roxborough of the Third Senatorial District of Detroit last February, finally resulted in a complete victory for colored students, when two young colored women were admitted to the new $800,000 Mosher-Jordan dormitory for the coming school season.

Prior to the admittance of these young women it was claimed that colored girls were refused the privilege of securing rooms in the dromitory, but were herded together in a remodeled dwelling house, especially set aside for race students.

Senator Roxborough introduced a resolution in the State Senate last February calling for an investigation of the stiuation, which was passed. No investigation was had, however, and the senator carried his fight on to the officials of the university. Finally, after much delay and many excuses, these officials were forced to allow race students admission to the dormitory.

Wins Long Fight Against 'Jim Crow' Insurance Rate

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—ANP—Because of discrimination against a policyholder on account of color, Attorney Chas. B. Berry, waged a relentless war against the American Bankers Insurance company, with offices in the Hoffman building here, when the company refused to pay a death claim on the grounds that the deceased was colored but carried a policy designated only for white people.

The case had to do with Mrs. Lillie Hackett whose husband is white. Mr. Hackett, already carrying insurance with the American Bankers sought to have his colored wife insured also. The wife being very fair was not asked any questions about color when she was insured. On May 3, 1931, Mrs. Hackett was killed in an automobile accident. It was learned by the company that the woman was colored and the company refused to pay the death claim. The "white" policy called for the sum of $462 while the policy carried by Negroes in this company could not exceed $278.

A check was issued last week for the $278 death claim which the husband refused to accept. When a lawyer was called into the case, he immediately carried the fight to State Insurance Commission and proved that this was a case of discrimination, based, not upon the mortality rate, but color. The commission decided in favor of the beneficiary and the full amount was paid.

President of Michigan Talks of Race Prejudices

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, spoke tonight at the Second Baptist church here. Speaking of colored students, he said:

"Accept the fact that conditions are not as you would prefer them to be or even as they should be. Understand that in these United States at present social discrimination, based on racial prejudice, while regrettable, is to be expected. Never forget that racial friction cannot be lessened by violence, by resentment, by obstinacy, or above all, by self-conceit and counterprejudices, but it can be effectively destroyed by patience, kindness, and education. Remember, 'the path of duty lies in what is near.' Be faithful in your pursuit of knowledge, ignoring everything else."

END SWIM POOL BAR

DETROIT CITY COLLEGE SWIMMING CLASSES ADMIT COLORED STUDENTS—TOOK PROTEST TO DO IT

New York, Dec. 10, 1931—Swimming classes of Detroit City College are now open to colored students, who may use the pool on an equality with all others. This announcement comes to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Snow F. Grigsby, of that city.

The controversy arose over an agreement between the college and Webster Hall, whose pool was being used, that colored students were to be excluded.

L. C. Blount, secretary of the Detroit N. A. A. C. P., together with Mr. Grigsby, pressed the issue, and their efforts were reinforced by addresses delivered in Detroit by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary.

Conferences between Messrs. Grigsby and Blount and Dean Coffey finally brought a statement from the college that the objection to colored using the swimming pool had been withdrawn. The Detroit City College is a municipal institution supported by public taxes.

Discrimination - 1931

Michigan.

Student Conference Hit by Color Line

Defender 1-10-31

Under 1-10-31

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—An effort to force the Book-Cadillac hotel, one of the largest and finest hotels in this section of the country, to alter its policy of segregation and discrimination against members of the Race reached its climax Tuesday, Dec. 30, when a group of white and Race delegates, here attending the session of the student - faculty conference, walked out of the hotel after two days of protestings,

The convention, arranged several months ago, and scheduled to last for the three days of this week, came near ending abruptly with the leaving of the Race delegates, who numbered about 40, and who had taken an active part in the deliberations of the sessions. More than 700 delegates were in attendance at the hotel at the time it was announced that Race delegates were leaving the meeting because the hotel management had failed to accord equal treatment to all the guests and delegates assembled. Several of the white delegates, who refused to give their names, silently arose and left the meeting, packed their bags and immediately quit the hotel. To all queries, they answered that they did not feel that they could carry on the business for which they had come to Detroit if they had to face the specter of discrimination.

Those who left the convention departed almost at once for their homes, with the declaration that the case is not yet ended, and that there is prospect of a series of suits against certain hotels, as a result of the attitude taken against Race delegates to this conference.

The conference opened Saturday morning of last week, and the first sign of trouble came when it was announced by the hotel management that arrangements previously agreed upon for housing the delegates, had been altered, and that Race delegates would be confined to the seventh floor of the house. Immediately the executive committee of the conference went into session with the Book-Cadillac management and demanded this action rescinded. Not only was this refused, but the conference was informed that special eating arrangements had been made for the Race delegates and that they would have to conform if they stayed there.

By Saturday night the conference was a seething pot of doubt and distrust. The matter, brought to the attention of the conference, was referred to the Race students, and they were asked to dispose of it as they saw fit. This was objected to by the Race group in attendance, on the grounds that it was a conference matter, and not one of Race. Finally, after much argument, it was decided by a majority of the white delegates present, to accept the insult to their dark delegates, and proceed with the meeting. It was this decision that prompted the disagreeing delegates to leave the hotel at once.

The student-faculty conference is an annual affair, and meets during the holiday week. It started from a small interracial gathering several years ago, and has since reached international proportions. It is recognized by college student organizations throughout the country, and attracts national figures in Y. M. C. A. and other social service fields. Its scope is the relationship between the teacher and student, and the problems of each.

Among prominent speakers at the conference during the session which closed Wednesday was Norman Thomas, who ran for president of the United States on the Socialist ticket at the last election. Among those who represented the Race section and who walked out Tuesday were Miss Sue Bailey, Oberlin graduate, former Hampton teacher, and now actively interested in student Y. W. C. A. work in New York; Dr. W. I. King, president, Samuel Huston college, Austin, Texas; Mrs. David Jones of Bennett college; H. W. Pope, national student secretary for the Y. M. C. A., whose headquarters are in Atlanta; Miss Jane Saddler, Celestine Smith, J. C. McMorris and Ira DeA. Reid, National Urban league.

Just before departing for their homes, these delegates met at the St. Antoine St. branch of the Y. M. C. A. and adopted a resolution condemning the conference for not registering a more vigorous protest against the discrimination exercised by the hotel against Negro delegates.

Many white delegates, who voiced their disgust at the conference for its attitude, refused to sign the petitions because of their positions at home. Others were vehement and helped to draw up the resolution which they signed. In this group were Dean Charles W. Gilkey, University of Chicago chapel; M. Yard of Northwestern university, Ray Campbell of Yale university and Dr. Sherwood Eddy, internationally-known Y worker.

Two of the Race delegates who were among those discriminated against, and who walked out of the hotel, were on the committee which arranged for the conference. They were Miss Marion Cuthbert, former dean of women at Talladega, and Frank T. Wilson, student secretary of the National Y. M. C. A.

STUDENT "Y" DELEGATES WILL UPHOLD JIM CROW

Courier 1-10-31

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—(ANP—Writing in the Chicago Sunday Tribune, the Rev. John W. Evans states:

"The association (Young Men's Christian Association) still has an inter-racial program, but no colored members to practice it on. They all walked out of the Detroit meeting."

Reference was made to the recent student-faculty conference to discuss campus problems that was held in Detroit.

Pittsburgh Pa

Friction began when the colored delegates to the conference were refused accommodations at the Book Cadillac Hotel, where the white delegates stopped and where the conference was being held.

The matter of accommodations was brought to the attention of the leaders of the conference, but they declined to take any action of their own initiative, and as a result the matter was brought up as an issue before all the delegates.

Heated debates, pro and con, ensued, the question being whether the insult to the colored dedegates should be ignored and the Jim Crow principle of the Book Cadillac Hotel upheld, or whether the association would follow the Christian principle and move the conference to a hotel which did not Jim Crow.

The white delegates, by a vote of approximately three to one, voted to stay where they were. The colored delegates picked up their hats and left.

There were about two hundred whites in the minority group. After the vote to sustain Jim Crow, they issued a strong statement challenging the fairness of the action taken.

Among those who signed the protest were Dean Charles W. Gilkey of the University of Chicago; J. M. Yard of Northwestern University; Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Sherwood Eddy and Ray Campbell of Yale Universitv.

YMCA DELEGATES QUIT JIM CROW AND WALK OUT

Afro-American 1-10-31

Baltimore, Md

DETROIT. — (ANP)—The Young Men's Christian Association still has an inter-racial program, but no colored members to practice it on. They all walked out.

Reference was made to the recent student-faculty conference to discuss campus problems that was held in Detroit.

Friction began when the colored delegates to the conference were refused accommodations at the Book Cadillac Hotel, where the white delegates stopped and where the conference was being held.

The matter of accommodations was brought to the attention of the leaders of the conference, but they declined to take any action, and, as a result, the matter was brought up as an issue before all the delegates.

Heated debates, pro and con, ensued, the question being: "whether the insult to the colored delegates should be ignored and the Jim Crow principle of the Book Cadillac Hotel upheld, or whether the association would follow the Christian principle and move the conference to a hotel which did not Jim Crow."

Vote 3 to 1

The white delegates, by a vote of approximately three to one, voted to stay where they were. The colored delegates picked up their hats and left.

There were about two hundred whites in the minority group. After the vote to sustain Jim Crow, they issued a strong statement challenging the fairness of the action taken.

Among the whites who signed the protest were Dean Charles W. Gilkey, of the University of Chicago; J. M. Yard, of Northwestern University; Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, of Union Theological Seminary, New York; Sherwood Eddy and Ray Campbell, of Yale University.

200 Comfortable

Dr. Neibuhr stated that most of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries disregarded the Christian principle involved and "voted to remain where they were too comfortable to move."

Dr. Paul Hutchinson, associate editor of the Christian Century, asserted that the relations between the races in religious affairs has been strained for some time and that the Detroit affair "probably will mean the severance of relations between colored and whites in some religious endeavors."

Sen. Roxborough Asks Probe of Univ. of Mich.

Tribune 2-28-31

New York

Detroit, Mich.—Charles A. Roxborough, Michigan's only Negro State Senator, representing the Third Senatorial District, Detroit, has introduced a resolution in the 56th legislative assembly, asking an investigation of alleged discriminatory practices at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The resolution declares that colored students at the university are being denied full enjoyment of privileges and facilities at the school, one of the restrictions being that they are not allowed accommodations in the dormitory, and asks that a special committee of four Representatives and three Senators be appointed to make an investigation into conditions and report the result of their findings back to the Legislature.

Mr. Roxborough is a member here of the law firm of Roxborough, Taliaferro & Jones, and has been a practising attorney for the past 17 years. He is the first Negro Senator in Michigan in thirty years.

CHARLES ROXBOROUGH FILES RESOLUTION TO GET FULL RECOGNITION

Courier 2-21-31 Pittsburgh Pa

School Where Eddie Tolan and DeHart Hubbard Won Athletic Fame Said to Practice Discrimination In Dormitories.

DETROIT, Feb. 19—The Michigan Negro senator, Charles A. Roxborough, of the Third senatorial district, Detroit, Mich., introduced in the Fifty-sixth legislative session, Tuesday, Feb. 10, the following resolution, relative to the segregation of Negro students by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor:

For the past five years the students of the university have been complaining to the colored citizens and officials of the university about the discrimination practiced at Ann Arbor. One of the most flagrant causes is the fact that colored students have been unable to secure accommodation in the dormitory. This was one of the conditions that brought about the determination on the part of the colored people of Detroit to win representation in their state legislature.

For more than thirty years they have been without representation, until November, 1930, when Senator Roxborough was elected.

As soon as this matter has been disposed of Senator Roxborough has other matters in view to relieve the acute situation from which the people of his state have complained

Mr. Roxborough is a member of the law firm of Roxborough, Taliaferro and Jones and has been a practicing attorney for the past 17 years.

Mr. Roxborough offered the following concurrent resolution:

A concurrent resolution authorizing an investigation of discrimination at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Whereas, it is reported that certain students in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor are being deprived of the full enjoyment of many of the privileges and facilities for education under the control of the officials of the university, which are freely and without restriction accorded to all other students in the institution; and

Whereas, it is reported that the practices complained of have the sanction and support of the officials of the university, who have announced a policy of segregation and discrimination, based solely upon race and color; and

Whereas, the university was created by legislative authority and is supported by taxation, for the purpose of fostering and developing the ideals of true democracy by the education of its people, without regard to race, creed or color; and

Whereas, the reports and rumors now current have the effect of subjecting the state to the imputation of using the public educational system for cultivating a conception of society directly opposed to the democracy upon which our state and national life are founded; and

Whereas, in view of the foregoing, it would be for the best interest of the people of the state and the officials and students of the university that an investigation of the reports and rumors be made; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that a special committee of this legislature, consisting of four (4) representatives and three (3) senators, be chosen by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, that said committee be authorized and directed to investigate the aforesaid conditions in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and to report to this legislature their findings, with recommendations, as to the legislation, or any other action by state officers, as the said committee may deem advisible; be it further

Resolved, that said committee be given full power and authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and examine all persons deemed proper by said committee, and to incur any necessary expenses in making said investigation.

rights Mich. Univ. Segregation

Guardian 2-21-31

Lane Confirmed As Court Clerk

Boston Mass.

Dr. McCurdy at White Ho. Confab

MEDIC PRESIDENT HERE

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF N. M. A. URGES COLORED TO JOIN LOCAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND FIGHT FOR HOSPITAL OPPORTUNITY — BOTH DR. HIGGINS AND DR. MURRAY ADDRESS BAY STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AT ANNUAL BANQUET AT PARKER HOUSE

The annual banquet of the Bay State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, was held at the Parker House last Wednesday evening. Dr. W. H. Higgins, President and Dr. P. M. Murray, President-elect of the N. M. A., were the special guests. Dr Higgins brought the greetings of the National organization and mentioned the recognition it is receiving from all constituted health authorities and medical societies. He urged an increase of membership so that our influence on things medical and in health matters might be enlarged. Dr. Murray spoke of the discussion now taking place relative to the necessity of physicians in general keeping abreast of the times in their profession. He urged his hearers to join their county or district medical societies wherever they could as this was helpful in many ways, advised the admission of our boys to the different medical schools, plead for greater opportunity of our professional men in the hospitals of the country and emphasized the necessity of preparing ourselves to grasp these opportunities. The doctor holds at least three staff positions in the hospitals of the city of New York. There was a large attendance of physicians, dentists and pharmacists. Dr. C. N. Garland is the president of the local society and Dr. C. W. Harrison acted as toastmaster.

MICHIGAN SENATOR FACES FIGHT

Courier 2-28-31

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 26—(ANP)—There will be no investigation of alleged discrimination in the dormitories of the University of Michigan, as proposed in a resolution introduced into the state Senate by Senator Charles Roxborough, if the Hon. George E. Carr, former grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan and now the worthy major general of the Grand Army of Caucasian Crusaders, has anything to do with the matter.

Roxborough's resolution was placed before the Senate two weeks ago. Shortly afterward Carr brought his bulky figure into the capitol corridors. His mission was to fight favorable consideration of the resolution. It was not possible to ascertain whether he represented his organization or the university in the controversy. A pointed question on the subject brought from Mr. Carr the terse response that it was nobody's d——d business.

Although Major General Carr has for his immediate object the defeat of this resolution, his organization has for one of its pet schemes a colonization idea for the American Negro. The Caucasian Crusaders would have the government yield independence to the Philippines and permit all American Negroes to go there, where there is no color line and they can do as they please.

Headquarters for the major general have been established here. From them he is making an effort to have Roxborough's plea throttled in committee. If it gets out of the committee, Brother Carr will endeavor to engage the Detroit senator in debate.

When Senator Roxborough was apprised of Carr's visit and the purpose thereof he dismissed it with this terse statement: "I do not fear Mr. Carr or the organization he represents. What I am asking is only right and proper under the laws of the state of Michigan, and I defy Mr. Carr or any other agency with which he may be aligned to come out in the open in this matter. I can appreciate he and his ilk do their best work in the dark. The light of an open argument will not injure my request. I am ready to meet his attack on any ground."

NEGRO MICH. SENATOR FORCES UNI. TO ADMIT COLORED. TO DORMS

Whip

2-26-31

Pittsburgh Courier

....DETROIT, Sept. 28. —CNS— A first against segregation in the girl's dormitory at Michigan university which was taken to the floor of the Michigan State Senate, by State Senator Charles A. Roxborough of the Third Senatorial district of Detroit last February finally resulted in a complete victory for colored students, when two young colored women were admitted to the new $300,000 Mosher-Jordan dormitory for the coming school season.

Prior to the admittance of these young women, it was claimed that colored girls were refused the privilege of securing rooms in the dormitory, but were herded together in a remodeled dwelling house, especially set aside for race students. Senator Roxborough introduced a resolution in the State Senate last February calling for an investigation of the situation, which was passed. No investigation was had, however, and the senator carried his fight on to the officials of the university. Finally after much delay and many excuses, these officials, were forced to allow race students admission to the dormitory.

Discrimination - 1931

Minnesota Univ. Bars Negro Youth From Dormitory

BAR YOUTH FROM U. OF MINN. DORMITORY; FATHER PLANS TO SUE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Twin City citizens are all agog over the exclusion of John S. Pinkett, Jr., son of John S. Pinkett, prominent insurance official of Washington, D. C., from the newly finished Pioneer Hall, men's dormitory of the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Pinkett, who was admitted by letter to the dormitory, returned from his classes after his first day's attendance and found that all his clothing and other effects had been removed from his room. After much searching, he finally located them in the basement, and, upon inquiry, Mr. Pinkett was informed by the matron of the dormitory that he could not be accommodated there.

State Property

Prominent citizens, aroused over the incident, promptly made protest to Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University, pointing out the fact that the dormitory is state property, erected and maintained by taxes collected from both white and black citizens and that Mr. Pinkett should not debarred from residence therein by reason of his color. Dr. Coffman's reply was decidedly unsatisfactory, seeming to question the right of Negroes to use state owned property.

The incident has so aroused the indignation of the Negroes of the Twin Cities that a fight to the finish is predicted.

Courier 10-24-31 Pittsburgh Pa.

(Special to The Courier)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22—John S. Pinkett, Jr., son of John S. Pinkett, Sr., manager of agencies, National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., has been barred from Pioneer Hall, newly-completed dormitory, University of Minnesota.

Mr. Pinkett made application for admittance to the University of Minnesota by letter and was only permitted to remain in the dormitory one night.

When he returned from his classes, he found that his clothes had been removed and later found them in the basement. The matron, Mrs. E. Barlough, informed him that he could not stay there.

The Minneapolis branch of the N. A. A. C. P. through its president, Attorney L. O. Smith, immediately registered a protest to Dr. Lotus Coffman, University president. Since then however, Dr. Coffman has departed for New Zealand, Australia, to study educational facilities.

It is alleged that Mr. Pinkett's father will sue the University of Minnesota for breach of contract. Attorney Gale Hilyer is representing Mr. Pinket.t

Discrimination- 1931

Negro Business Bars Race Men to Dance in Its Hall

The Negro World

8-27-31

Forced to Cater to White Whims

Not Enough Business From Own People; No Discrimination Till

SOUTHERNER STARTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The famous P. and S. Chicken Shack, located on Sixth avenue north, in the heart of the Negro business district here has adopted a lily white policy regarding its patrons and their use of the dance floor.

8-22-31

Negroes are welcome to come and spend their money for chicken sandwiches and they may occupy tables to dance. The dancing is for whites only.

New York N.Y.

Alabama Man Starts Trouble

The shack is owned and operated by Negroes, but has a large white patronage. Mrs. "Tiny" Holder, proprietor, explained Saturday night that a white man from Alabama had come in with a party of ten persons and had refused to spend any money as long as some Negro couples from another table were using the floor. Mrs. Holder said the situation grew tense as the southerner violently objected to the presence of the Negroes. In order to keep her trade, Mrs. Holder asked the Negroes to leave the floor.

The white man, on entering the place, saw two colored couples dancing and yelled at them:

"You niggers get off the floor and back in the corner where you belong!"

The colored people paid no attention to him and he yelled a second time:

"I mean it. You niggers clear out."

Mrs. Holder made no objection to his language, but insisted on the Negro patrons leaving the dance floor and when they refused, she asked the party to leave the building.

Patrons Asked Not to Dance

Saturday night a party of five colored people entered and ordered food. The waitress asked them not to dance and they immediately canceled their orders and left. Mrs. Holder said there were not enough Negroes to support her business and she was forced to cater to whites, who in general, make no objection to Negroes, but southerners coming in, raise the roof. Heretofore, Negroes and whites have used the same floor, but there has been no mixed dancing.

Chauncey Downs, of Kansas City Kas., and his orchestra, are furnishing music.

UNIV. MINNESOTO BARS YOUTH FROM DORM; SUIT LOOMS

Chicago Def.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28 — Damages of some sort will be sought from the University of Minnesota soon, it was learned here late last week, following the ejection of John S. Pinkett, Jr., son of the director of agencies of the National Benefit Life Insurance Co., from the newly completed dormitory. Young Pinkett had made application for entrance through mail and was allowed to remain just one night in the dormitory.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its president, Attorney L. O. Smith, issued a formal protest with the university's president, Dr. Lotcs Coffman, but while this matter was pending the president slipped off on a prolonged trip to the Antilles presumably to study different educational facilities.

The Pinketts believe they have ample grounds for a suit in that the student's clothes were thrown out of the room, placed in the basement of the building while he was attending classes. Then Mrs. E. Barlough, the matron of the dorm, told him abruptly that he could not live there because he was colored.

Missouri.

Discrimination - 1931.

CENTRAL PART OF BALCONY "WHITE"

Case
2-20-31
Kansas City, Mo.

Doorkeeper Bars President N. B. Young and Party; "Says It's Orders"

(By a Staff Correspondent)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Jim Crow has walked into the state capitol of Missouri.

Last week a party of Negro citizens was told it could not sit in the main center balcony of the house of representatives, but must sit in the left balcony only.

Included in the party refused seats in the house balcony was President N. B. Young of Lincoln university.

The doorkeeper of the house balcony stated that he was following orders in keeping Negroes out.

Representative Frank Clegg, of St. Louis, the only colored representative in the house, objected to the segregation of colored citizens and was told he could take them down on the floor with him if he wanted to, but that as far as the balcony was concerned, they could not sit in the center section.

This movement in the house balcony recalls the jim crow attempted some years ago in the senate gallery here. Signs were erected in the senate, but such a howl was raised over the state that smart politicians abolished the jim crow rule and had the signs taken down.

Jim Crow in Missouri State Capitol

Case Germane
2-27-31

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Negroes in the House of Representatives here are jim-crowed in the main balcony of the hall. Recently Dr. N. B. Young and other prominent race citizens tried to enter the balcony and were told by the doorkeeper that no Negroes were allowed to enter. The watchman stated that those were his orders and he was compelled to follow same.

This is the first time in years that the Democrats in Missouri have had complete control of both the House and Senate. The Democrats also reduced the pay of Negro janitors from $3.50 to $2.00 per day.

Urges Jews to Help Negroes

Negro Board
1-31-31
New York, N.Y.

To Fight Racial Prejudice; Reminds Them of Own Handicaps

KANSAS CITY.—The main reason for jim-crowing the Negro and kicking him around is that white people have so little else to be proud of besides being white that they have to kick people with black skin in order to make themselves feel superior, according to Albert Cahn, a young Jewish writer, who had a short letter recently in the News Letter, official organ of the Kansas City Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Cahn also asserts that Jews are prejudiced toward Negroes and in criticizing this prejudice he says: "because the Jew knows what prejudice is, should be friendly to the Negro—he might take the lead in trying to give the Negro an even break." The complete letter:

"One of the blots that had something to do with the dimming of the illustrious record of the progress of White, Protestant, Nordic America, r in other words, or Moral America, s the treatment that has been afforded the Negro. Starting with the quite obvious evil of slave-trading and continuing through the somewhat doubtful idealism of the civil war we arrive at the rather distressing picture of conditions as they are today.

"Nowhere does the Negro get economic or social justice. The South still has open Jim-Crowism and even in the North where the Ethiop is allowed to go to Harvard and other seats of learning, if he tries to be anything but a doctor or lawyer, he is given a bellhop's uniform or a mop and told to go to it. And everywhere though varying in intensity according to locality—is that form of prejudice which consists of refusal to sell seats in picture shows, or of admittance to certain dance halls and restaurants.

"The cause for all this isn't hard to find. It is due to the fact that the average white person has nothing in the world to be proud of except the fact that he is white. Therefore he makes the best of his opportunity and whenever possible gleefully kicks the individual who was so stupid as to be born with a black skin.

"The unusual thing is the number of Jews that feel the same way about the Negro. Not because the Jew has any more to be proud of than the Gentile. He hasn't. Indeed, most of them have the same idiotic pride in being a Jew that the average peckerwood has in being white. This kind of self-applauding hoop-de-doodle can never be taken seriously by a liberal individual. But rather because the Jew knows what prejudice is, should he be friendly to the Negro. The treatment of the two races is so similar that there should be a bond of understanding. And if the Jew is at all anxious to prove by some good deed, the truth of the claim that he is chosen by God, he might take the lead in trying to give the Negro an even break."

MO. POLICE DEPT. IS OUT OF POLITICS, BUT WANT NO RACE COPS

Phila.
5-30-31
Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27.—Now that the local police department has been widely heralded as having been taken out of politics it seems that colored police aspirants are definitely out of luck. Last week the commissioners sent out a call for applicants for fifteen jobs in the department, but refused to allow two colored men to take the examination when they applied.

More than 200 white applicants responded, it is said, and the two colored men were the sole representatives of their race. They were refused permission to go through the tests given the other men.

The police commissioners recently announced a policy of appointments to the force based exclusively on merit and not on politics as has been the custom heretofore. But out of the fifteen new men taken on, not one colored applicant was allowed to complete the examination, merit or no merit.

FAMOUS-BARR CO. REFUSES TO TAKE NEGRO PHOTOS

St. Louis Argus
3-27-31

Would-Be Customers Told, Photographers Did Not Have Proper Screens To Make Negro Photos. Action Causes Wide-Spread Comment In The City, Among Churches, Schools And Societies. Many Call It An "Insult" To The Entire Race.

St. Louis, Mo.

Following the refusal of the Famous-Barr Company to allow Negroes who sought to take advantage of the "$1.00 photo" rate to be photographed in their store, there was much comment among the many colored patrons of this store during the week. Here and there, on the corners, in the homes, offices, business places, churches, and societies, the "insult" to the Negro patrons of the store has been much discussed.

It all happened Monday when Jas. L. Usher, principal of the Jefferson School, presented himself at the time and place to take advantage of the offer as was advertised by the Famous-Barr Company. Mr. Usher was told that it would require a different kind of "screen" to photograph him and the attendant intimated that no such screen was between St. Louis and New York; hence he could not be photographed under arrangements made. And others appeared and were told the same thing. They do not wish their names to be mentioned here. But anyway while some of them were embarrassed to tell of the predicament which they found themselves, others were liberal and anxious to expose what they called an "insult to the Negro race."

In a brief statement from Mr. Usher he has this to say:

Statement

"Having promised to send my photograph away, I was thinking about visiting a studio to have one or two taken when I happened to pick up the morning paper and saw an advertisement of Famous-Barr, telling all St. Louis to come and get a first class photograph for $1.00 today at 12:20. I went to that studio and on my way through the store I passed a number of colored shoppers.

"At the studio, I was informed that they could not photograph me as they did not have the proper screens. I called the adjustment department and received the same silly explanation. If they keep extending such a policy the colored shoppers will soon be told that the store has not the proper kind of floor for them to walk on.

"I wonder why we spend our money at such places and I also wonder why people, who for many centuries have been the despised victims of prejudiced and proscription, are so ready to mistreat those whose ills are similar to theirs."

Jas. L. Usher".

NOT ORDER OF PARK BOARD HOWEVER

Kansas City Call
6-19-31
Kansas City, Mo.

A Shelter House Near the Zoo Is Marked "For Colored Only"

A jim-crow sign made its appearance in Swope park last Sunday, but by Tuesday afternoon half of the sign had been torn down.

The sign, tacked on a small shelter house on the little hill between the end of the car line and the zoo just west of the new road, said.

SHELTER HOUSE AND GROUNDS ADJOINING RESERVED FOR COLORED ONLY

When a reporter and photographer for The Call went out Tuesday afternoon to get a picture, half of the sign had been torn down and only the words "Colored Only" could be seen. (See photograph in another column). The other half of the sign was lying near an oven close by the shelter house along with some twigs and was evidently about to be used as firewood.

A workman standing nearby said the sign had been made in the park department barn and had been placed up Sunday.

"Now look at it," he said. "You can't keep signs up in this park more than two days. They use them for firewood. Why they even break up benches."

A new wading pool has been built near the shelter house, new swings have been erected, a new slide and new merry go round for the children.

Not Board's Order

Yesterday afternoon when the matter was called to the park board's attention by the Rev. D. A. Holmes, the board denied that it had ordered the sign placed there. Members of the board were emphatic in saying they wanted no signs erected. W. H. Dunn, superintendent of parks, said:

"We will not have any signs put up, but we would like to have the colored people use that shelter house and equipment."

Swope park has roughly 1,350 acres in it, being the third largest park in America. It is maintained by the taxes from all the people. The shelter house and grounds surrounding it which someone labeled "for colored" are not big enough to accommodate a good-sized Sunday school class.

Third Effort

This is the third effort which some one has made to put Negroes in a separate corner of a park so large that thousands can go and yet never fill all the space. Negroes have always opposed separation in Swope park on two grounds: first, that they pay taxes and should be able to enjoy any part of the park; second, that if they allow any separate shelter house and grounds to be set aside for them, they will be denied the use of any other part of the park through the growth of a custom. It will plant the idea in the public's mind that there is one special place in Swope Park for Negroes and no other spots for them.

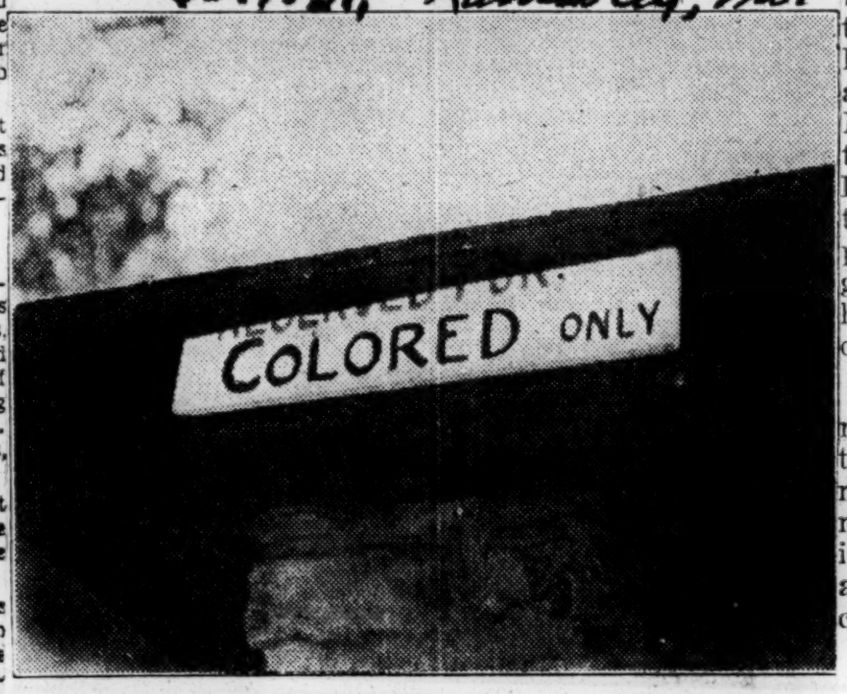
Protests Use of Word "Nigger" Over the Police Radio Station

Kansas City Mo.

Paul Keyes, 2311 Wabash avenue, has sent a letter of protest to L. E. Siegfried, chief of Police, against the use of the word "nigger" which was used by an announcer in a broadcast from Station KGPE, the police radio station, recently.

Part of Sign in Swope Park

Kansas City Call 6-19-31, Kansas City, Mo.



—Call Staff Photo

Call Editor Golfs On Courses Throughout East, Where Color Lines Are Things Unheard of

Call 7-10-31 Kansas City, Mo.

One dollar out of each $6.50 which I pay for taxes to Kansas City, goes to the maintenance of the city's parks. Yet I am not permitted to use these parks freely as do white citizens, even those who pay not a dollar toward them.

A Kansas City Negro can play golf on a city-owned course—when he is away from home. I did in Washington, D. C., and Chicago, last week. In the former, Negroes play in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, one of the outstanding architectural beauties of the Nation's capitol and one shrine known the world over. When the memorial bridge is completed over the Potomac, they will be where the world will see them swing their clubs. Somehow their presence in plain sight gives no offense. The course is a small one, a matter of mashie and putter, but the fee is only a dime. What more could one ask for 10c?

In Chicago, thanks to Homer Roberts, who when a motor car dealer here took his initial lessons on the Groves course, I was one of a foursome who toiled over the Marquette links. It has bent grass greens, water, sand, bunker and bush hazards test your skill, and from the crowd I judge it is a favorite course. There were so many players that we teed off at five minute intervals. Unlike Washington, this course is used by both races indiscriminately just as St. Louis does. There were none of the fights which Kansas City is so sure will happen that it won't make the experiment of golf courses for all citizens alike.

I learned several things about golf and golf players, besides finding out that addicts of the game do not take their color complexes around with their clubs. I learned how badly the Kansas City players need to observe the ancient Scotch game as it is played by those who know. Many a player dubbed his shots. In fact so many shot them weird and wide that I felt very comfortable when I prepared to tee off with a big gallery looking on. No talking by the observers, no outbursts of alibi and temper by the players. Calm, relaxation, exercise, congeniality. No razzing. No player in such a hurry that he shoots into a crowd, and no loud "Fore!" to hurry others out of the yay.

No parent seriously expects a child to learn from mere telling. Even in the most cultured homes, it gets table manners by seeing others eat, rather than from a multitude of rules on etiquette. So long as Kansas City makes Negroes shift for themselves in their golf playing, the many who stay at home will do well to listen to and be guided by the few who get to use city-owned courses—when they are away from home.

Discrimination – 1931

AT THE LOCAL VETERAN'S HOSPITAL

Several complaints have come to the attention of the writer of conditions at the local Veteran's Hospital as they affect the Negro patients. These complaints, for the most part, do not reflect a discredit upon the medical staff; but they point to a condition which affects the morale of the Negro patients.

As one veteran states, "There is a thread, as it were, of prejudice which runs through everything with which the Negro veterans have to do. This racial prejudice which is flaunted in the faces of the Negro veterans daily has a reaction which affects their physical ailments."

We are in sympathy with these veterans in their complaint about certain conditions. This is a condition which is forced upon these men by the United States government. Just how a disabled veteran can recuperate or rehabilitate under such circumstances is hard for us to determine. The very atmosphere and the surroundings, which are impregnated with prejudice, is enough to kill one who is disabled but still sensitive to this sort of condition.

The Negro patients, many of whom are convalescents, are a part of this hospital; but they have no part in the social life of that institution. Being denied of such activities, one veteran describes it by saying, "It seems almost like a prison."

Then, too, there are many employees, numbering probably one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred at this institution; but so far as we are able to observe there are no Negroes among them. This not only affects the veterans who are disabled, but it affects our whole group in an economical way.

This condition can easily be remedied. Missouri, being centrally located in the West, would be a logical place for a Negro Veteran's Hospital. Such a hospital would serve the disabled veterans from adjacent states, and it would hospitalize them under such wholesome environment that they would soon be restored to their normal condition.

This, we think, the government owes to the Negro veterans in this section, and it is an obligation which Uncle Sam can easily discharge.

Patient Protests Conditions At General Hospital No. 2

Since the story of the sick benefit racket in General hospital No. 2, persons who have been patients there have been telling The Call their experiences. Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a letter from G. W. McGriff who entered the hospital as an emergency patient, after being hurt by an auto September 20. He has made complaint to city manager H. F. McElroy, telling of the conditions there, moral, professional, and administrative as he saw and experienced them.

In keeping with The Call's custom Mr. McGriff's letter is held until next week in order that the city manager may make his statement concerning what steps he will take in the matter to improve conditions.

PRINCIPAL SUES BUS LINE FOR FALSE ARREST

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Ernest O. Boone, 2442 Montgall, principal of Dunbar School of this city, filed a petition in the United States District Court asking for $5,000 damages from the Pickwick-Greyhound Bus Lines on a charge of false arrest and imprisonment.

Conductor Threatens Arrest

The plaintiff states in the petition that after purchasing a ticket in Columbia for Kansas City, September 3, for transportation on one of the Pickwick-Greyhound busses, he took a seat near the front end of the bus. When the bus driver came around to take up tickets, he ordered Mr. Boone, according to the petition to take a seat in the rear of the machine. The plaintiff refused to take a rear seat, and the operator loudly threatened to have him arrested, taken off, and imprisoned.

Plaintiff Wouldn't Move

When Mr. Boone failed to comply with the driver's demands, the latter closed the door of the bus and drove to the police station in Columbia, where without warrant, had him arrested. At the police station, the plaintiff says the officer told him if he did not occupy a seat in the rear of the bus he would be lodged in jail. Because of threats and intimidations, Mr. Boone alleges that he was forced to take the rear seat to Kansas City.

As a consequence of this treatment, Mr. Boone, according to the petition was caused to "suffer and experience great mental anguish.... humiliation, mortification, disgrace and shame," in consequence of which his name and reputation were injured, causing him to be actually damaged to the extent of $2,500. The petition also asks for $2,500 punitive damages.

The case comes up in the Western division of the district court during the November term.

Discrimination - 1931

National Students' Federation of America

STUDENTS REJECT BAN FOR RACE OR COLOR

National Federation At Atlanta Votes Down Objections By Southern Delegates

Courier - 1-10-31

ATLANTA, Jan. 8—Race or color shall not be a bar to membership in the National Students' Federation of America, the sixth congress of the organization voted here Friday.

The executive committee was instructed not to discriminate against any applicant for membership, because of race or color.

The instructions followed a constitutional amendment, maneuvered to passage by southern delegates which gives the committee authority to reject an applicant, subject to approval of the congress. The motion to instruct the committee not to discriminate because of race or color was opposed by several southern delegates.

The delegates, who have gone on record as favoring modification of the eighteenth amendment, applauded the declaration of Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, former Democratic governor of Wyoming, that "something must be done about prohibition."

Mrs. Ross spoke on the tariff, but the prohibition question was brought up by students in a series of questions. The major parties, she said had "side-stepped" the prohibition issue "as long as they can."

A woman delegate asked: "What do you think of a party that nominates a man for office who drinks?"

"If we let out officers because they drink, we wouldn't have many officers," was the reply.

Mrs. Ross criticised the Hoover administration for passage of the present tariff, for which she blamed many of the present economic ills.

A recommendation by the students opinions committee that the congress favor the awarding of all scholarships on an equal basis, regardless of extra curricula activities, was approval of the Congress.

The federation previously would admit delegates from any accredited school to membership, but last night gave the executive committee the power to refuse admittance if the applicant were undesirable, or to suspend a member for just cause.

Alexandria, La. Weekly Town Talk
Saturday, January 10, 1931

Students Say Drinking in Colleges Increasing

ATLANTA, Jan. 2.—(By A. P.)—The National Students Federation of America, which last night by a majority vote favored modification of the prohibition law, today plunged into two more controversial subjects—the tariff and subsidization of athletes.

Balloting at the sixth annual Congress on the basis of one vote for each college or university represented gave 66 votes for modification, 23 for repeal and 38 for enforcement.

By a vote of 57 to 16, the students said that drinking is increasing in their colleges.

Today they assembled to hear Former Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming discuss the tariff and later they expected to receive a committee report dealing with the subsidization of athletes.

Southern delegates succeeded in gaining approval for a measure to limit membership of the federation "if necessary." In a spirited discussion several northern and mid-western delegates said the move was designed to bar Negro delegates.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
Sunday, January 4, 1931

Race to Be No Bar To Membership in Student Federation

ATLANTA, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Race or color shall not be a bar to membership in the National Students Federation of America, the Sixth Congress of the organization voted here today.

It instructed its executive committee not to discriminate against any applicant for membership because of race or color, and then re-elected Ed Murrow of Washington State College to its presidency and selected the University of Toledo as its next meeting place.

Charlotte Raible of Mills College, California, was elected vice president and John Lang of the University of North Carolina, was elected secretary and treasurer.

The instructions to the executive committee followed a constitutional amendment, maneuvered to passage last night by Southern delegates, which gives the committee authority to reject an applicant subject to approval of the Congress.

The federation previously would admit delegates from any accredited school to membership, but last night gave the executive committee the power to refuse admittance if the applicant were undesirable, or to suspend a member for just cause.

Students Applaud Woman Who Sees Need of Repeal

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, of National Democratic Committee, Says Parties Lack Backbone; Race or Color No Bar to Membership; Officers Chosen

Morn Telegraph

ATLANTA, Jan. 2 (AP).—Race or color shall not be a bar to membership in the National Students Federation of America, the sixth congress of the organization voted here today.

1-3-31

It instructed its executive committee not to discriminate against any applicant for membership because of race or color, and then re-elected Ed Murrow, of Washington State college, to its presidency and selected the University of Toledo as its next meeting place.

Morn, Ga

Charlotte Raible, of Mills college, California, was elected vice president, and John Lang, of the University of North Carolina, was elected secretary and treasurer.

Right to Reject

The instructions to the executive committee followed a constitutional amendment, maneuvered to passage last night by Southern delegates, which gives the committee authority to reject an applicant subject to approval of the congress.

The federation previously would admit delegates from any accredited school to membership, but last night gave the executive committee the power to refuse admittance if the applicant were undesirable, or to suspend a member for just cause. The amendment drew fire from several Northern delegates, but was passed with aid of mid-Western and Pacific coast representatives, who said the wording was entirely acceptable.

The motion to instruct the committee not to discriminate because of race or color was opposed by several Southern delegates. The original motion read "race, color or religion," but the word religion was stricken from the motion because the constitution deals with that question.

Modification Applauded

The delegates, who have gone on record as favoring modification of the Eighteenth amendment, applauded the declaration of Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, National Democratic committee executive, that "something must be done about prohibition."

The former governor of Wyoming spoke of the tariff today, but the prohibition question was brought up by students in a series of questions to Mrs. Ross.

She said the major parties had "side-stepped" the prohibition issue "as long as they can," and said she believed the issue would figure in the next presidental election.

"Only the convention can speak for the Democratic party," she said. 'Personally I fought for prohibition in official life, but realize now that some changes must be made . . . the saloons must never return . . . many Democratic leaders are urging that the question be left to the states for settlement in their own ways."

Few Dry Officers

A woman delegate asked her "what do you think of a party that nominates a man for office who drinks?"

She replied quickly "if we let out officers because they drink, we wouldn't have many officers."

Mrs. Ross traced history of tariff making, and criticized severely the Hoover administration for passage of the present tariff. She blamed many of present economic ills on the tariff.

Recommendations of the students opinions committee that the congress favor awarding of all scholarships on an equal basis regardless of extra-curricula activities passed after debate.

An effort to recommend awarding scholarships solely on an academic basis failed. Proponents of the recommendations said it was an effort to prevent subsidization of athletes.

The congress "deplored" subsidization of athletes, and resolved to study feasibility of calling a nation-wide conference of college presidents, athletic directors and student leaders to discuss [illegible] professional[ism] [illegible] athletics.

Charlotte [illegible]
Saturday, January 3, 1931

STUDENTS ADMIT NEGROES

Race and Color No Bar to National Association.

ATLANTA, Jan. 2.—(AP)—Race or color shall not be a bar to membership in the National Students' Federation of America, the sixth congress of the organization voted here today.

It instructed its executive committee not to discriminate against any applicant for membership because of race or color, and then re-elected Ed Murrow of Washington State college to its presidency and selected the University of Toledo as its next meeting place.

Charlotte Raibled of Mills College, California, was elected vice president, and John Lang of the University of North Carolina was named secretary and treasurer.

Nebraska

Discrimination-1931

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.
NEWS-PRESS

FEB 17 1931

NEGRO HOSPITALIZATION.

FULL explanation is made in another column on this page today of the futile attempt of the local American Legion post to gain admission of a Negro into a veterans' bureau hospital. The explanation is made by a man who was service officer for a time and had the situation at his finger tips.

Doctor Webb, head of the new veterans' hospital in Lincoln, recently wrote this newspaper, said there is no color line drawn as far as his institution is concerned. Doctor Webb, however, does not have authority to admit veterans for treatment; application must be made through the bureau, with offices in Omaha.

Local American Legion men have had little trouble gaining hospitalization for disabled veterans of this community. Service has been rapid, they say, with the exception of one case.

If the head of the nearest veterans' hospital says there is no color line in his institution—but the fact remains that the local Legion post never was able to secure hospitalization for a colored veteran—there must be some fault in another part of the bureau's system that bears looking into.

Discrimination-1931

New Jersey

Plainfield Folks Charge Charity Official With Prejudice

Plainfield, N. J.—Indignant because of numerous reports that Miss Margaret Holly, executive secretary of the Charity Organization Society, had openly made prejudiced comments to colored applicants for relief colored citizens of Plainfield addressed a communication to Miss Holly asking an explanation of the alleged remarks.

The communication was sent by the Plainfield branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and referred to certain statements attributed to Miss Holly, one of which was "that all colored people should be run out of town." Another case referred to was that of a woman soon to be a mother, who applied for aid, stating that that her husband had not been regularly employed and that she, because of her condition, was unable to work. The report was that Miss Holly told the woman not to come back until she had her husband arrested for non-support

Miss Holly did not reply directly to the communication, but referred it to the Society's attorney, who wrote Dr. C. DeFreitas, president of the local N. A. A. C. P., to the effect that Miss Holly had denied making any such statement to any person.

ASBURY PARK, N.J JAZZ ORCHESTRA FORCED TO QUIT

Whites say Last Year's Band Leader Wed Ofay Girl.

BREAK CONTRACT

Police Threatened to Close Club.

ASBURY PARK, N.J.—Race jealousy operated here this week when the manager of the smart Carleton Club was forced by one or more city officials to oust Lawrence Hackney and his "Revelers" orchestra from his club, which is located on the board walk where they had contracted to play the entire season.

The manager, Mr. Scheffty, stood by his orchestra and gave in only when he received threats to the effect that his place would probably be closed as a nuisance.

The officials cited their reason for being against a colored orchestra that last season Mickey Waters and his Ambassadors orchestra, another colored unit, were very much too friendly with white waitresses and entertainers employed at the club. Mickey himself leaving in the middle of the season to live with one of the ofays as husband and wife.

The Revelers took up last season where the Ambassadors left off, and conducted themselves in such a gentlemanly manner they were given a contract a year in advance.

It is also believed that professional jealousy among white musicians had a hand in the affair, they reporting at the club at the rate of one band each day for auditions, but the manager refused to listen to any of their wares.

Also after only two nights playing at the club the Revelers had to ask police protection for their cars. All the motometers and extra fixtures being stolen besides smashing of the lights.

CAMDEN, N. J.

COURIER

JUL 9 1931

Colored Reader Protests Exclusion From Pool

To the Editor:

Sir—On reading recent letters in the Mail Bag, I saw that a colored youth, whom I know very well, had protested the exclusion of Negro boys from the pool in Forest Hill Park. I want to say that I and three other companions underwent practically the same humiliating experience a little over a week ago.

We four colored boys went out there to swim, because we knew that being lawful citizens of the city of Camden, we were entitled to swim there without any restrictions whatever. We entered the bath house, undressed, put on our bathing suits and were on our way to the pool when we were stopped and told we would have to get out. And why? Not because we were dirty, unkempt, or annoying; in fact, we were neater in appearance than three-fourths of the occupants of the bath house, but we were excluded merely because our skin was dark. That kind of reasoning to me seems most unjust and unintelligent.

It is rumored that one colored boy previously abused the use of the pool and therefore all colored citizens are to be excluded on that basis. Even if that were true (and I doubt it) suppose an Italian or Polish boy had done (and they certainly do) the same thing, would the entire Italian or Polish citizenship be excluded? No, they would not. The offender would have been punished probably and the incident forgotten. Then why don't the officials of "Democratic" Camden see that all groups of citizens are accorded equal rights and treatment?

The Americans fought so nobly against "Taxation Without Representation" and then they turn right around and hand out the same rubbish to their own citizens, and the ones who give the least trouble. For instance, to what nationality do most of the "racketeers" belong? Yet they enjoy privileges which we are denied. Justice? Bah!

JAMES B. TYLER.

CAMDEN, N. J.

POST

JUN 30 1931

Protest Exclusion of Colored Youths from Pool

To the Editor:

Sir—Thursday, June 18, 1931, a group of colored boys, students of both Camden High and Hatch Junior High, went to the bathing pool in Forest Hill Park, which is owned and operated by the Camden County Park Commission.

We gained admission by paying the required fee. After one-half hour of swimming we were ordered out of the pool, and to avoid trouble we obliged after a brief talk with a man in charge of the lockers we were told we could swim as much as we liked.

On the following day we gatnereu the same group of high and junior high students, of which I am one, and went to the pool. We were admitted in the same manner as the day before and started to go into the pool. This time we were stopped in the most unusual way, and in a very crude manner which I am sure none were used to. At the pool a large group of men and young men grabbed us by the arms and told us orders from "Superintendent Brown" allowed no colored citizens in the pool and threatened us if we did not get out, and a park guard called in to see to it.

We lost our admission price and we were sneered at. It's a darn shame the way colored citizens are treated in this pool. Colored people pay taxes. Why can't we have the privilege of using the pool? Aren't we human? Colored youths have no other place to swim but the dirty river and nasty mud holes. What we want is a break and a chance to play the game fair. And I hope this letter brings a host of sympathizers.

A. L. MACK.

Discrimination - 1931

BREAK THREATENED AS EASTERN GROUP DEFIES ULTIMATUM

Federal Association Branch of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut Refuses to Oust Negro Members of Organization

Another "War of Secession" involving the rights of the American Negro was precipitated Monday when the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut branch of the Federal Bar Association threatened to withdraw from the national organization unless it is permitted to retain as members four Negroes barred from affiliation under the constitution of the association. Amsterdam News

The threat of secession, which the Northern branch hurled at the national association, was adopted in a resolution, accepting the report of a special committee which stated that, in its opinion, public opinion would not permit the local organization to subscribe to such limited membership qualifications as are embodied in the national association's constitution. The disputed attorneys, who are Hubert T. Delany, assistant United States attorney for the Southern district of New York; Oliver Randolph, assistant attorney for New Jersey; Francis X. Giles, assistant for the Eastern district of New York, and Richard L. Baltimore, former assistant for the Southern district of New York, were present at the meeting which voted the resolution at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, Monday. New York N.Y.

The resentment of several Southern representatives of the national organization, which resulted in the open fight between the local branch and the parent body, was aroused two years ago when the Southerners noticed the presence of a few Negroes at a dinner given by the association. Pointing to the discrimination article, the disgruntled members forced the ultimatum which demanded that the local branch must submit its membership list to the national body to be passed on by that group. They not be a member of this association I don't want to be a member. It seems to me that the National Association can have us, if they dispense with their constitutional provision. Otherwise we will have to go it alone.

Besides Mr. Delany, three other colored men of high standing in the profession, and good records in Government service, would have been barred from the local association if the national body's rules had not been defied. We cannot avoid the impression that the identifying of legal work under the Department of Justice with race ostracism is pernicious and the impression that the local association has properly rebuked the course of the parent body.

The Federal Bar Association, which draws its membership exclusively from attorneys who have been or are still associated with various branches of the government service, has an article on membership in its constitution which reads that "all white persons of good moral character are eligible for membership." Invoking this clause, the national body, moved by protests of certain Southern members, delivered an ultimatum two months ago to the local branch demanding the ousting of the four Negroes who now hold membership in the organization.

6/17/31
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUN 20 1931

Negroes and the Federal Bar.

The organization known as the National Federal Bar Association is made up entirely of persons who have been or are in the service of the United States Government. "All white persons of good moral character" are eligible. There is a branch group, the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, which met Monday night in the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, and voted to defy the national body and repudiate the ban on Negroes. United States Attorney George Z. Medalie said:

If my assistant, Hubert T. Delany, can-

also demanded that dues must be paid directly to Washington if the Northern branch wished to continue as a part of the national organization.

In reply, the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut branch adopted the resolution which informed the national organization that the local group would be pleased to continue as a part of the association if it could retain its Negro members and collect its own dues, of which it would send part to Washington. This refusal to acquiesce to the demands of the parent body makes a severance of relations between the two bodies inevitable.

Howard's Dean of Women Writes Syracuse Official

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
7-8-31

Mrs. Eugenia A. Leonard,
Acting Dean of Women,
Syracuse University,
Syracuse, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Leonard:

Mrs. Helen L. Charles, 211 West 149th street, New York City, has sent me a copy of a letter which she received in reference to her daughter's entering the College of Home Economics at Syracuse. I am very much puzzled at the implications of the letter and am wondering whether or not the letter represents the policy of the Board of Trustees of Syracuse or whether it reflects the personal feelings of Dean Macleod of the College of Home Economics.

Dean Macleod suggests very definitely that she prefers not to have colored students at Syracuse and bases her suggestion on the specious grounds of the girls not being socially happy. It seems to me that the matter of whether or not a girl is happy in a given situation should be left to the girl. It seems also to me that the college should not assume that any individual will be socially maladjusted before the individual has experimented with a given situation. How does Dean Macleod know that Miss Charles' personal qualities will not be so socially valuable that the other girls at the college will desire association with her? Is not she rather presumptious in assuming that every girl at Syracuse has race prejudice?

I have always regarded Syracuse University, from my meager knowledge of it, as a real university where different points of view, different types of individuals would be gladly welcomed. It seems to me that, if it is a real university, it should gladly receive into its dormitories persons of different races, for surely the university realizes that one of the reasons for its existence is to break down prejudice and substitute reason for emotion. I cannot conceive of a real university losing any opportunity to make its contribution to racial understanding and to the appreciation of human beings pass on the basis of their personal worth rather than on basis of accident of color or creed or any other artificial division among human beings.

I do not understand Dean Macleod's reference to Mrs. Shanton's colored maid, for I see no connecnection between the life that Miss Charles would lead in an intellectual community with the life of a maid in one family. If Miss Charles has academic qualifications and if her personality and character are such that she should enter Syracuse, then it seems to me that the question of her personal associations would be considered on these bases.

Dean Macleod's final statement that she is not prepared to place colored students on graduation should have no bearing on the admission of Miss Charles. I am sure that very few schools are able to place all of their graduates. I know at Howard University we are able to place very few.

Finally, after all is said, I believe that Syracuse University is supposed to be a Christian institution; it seems to me that the Methodist Episcopal Church has some interest in it. I am wondering whether or not, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these My brethren, you have done it unto Me" has any bearing on this case.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) LUCY D. SLOWE,
Washington, D. C.,
July 1, 1931.

Small Potatoes

ACCORDING to the history books the Civil War lasted only four years; according to the attitude and practice of the South it has lasted sixty-two years and is not over yet. It has now been carried into the Federal Bar Association, which is composed exclusively of attorneys now or formerly serving under the government. Some years ago a Southerner sneaked into the constitution of the association an article providing that "all white persons of good moral character are eligible for membership."

THIS ARTICLE was invoked two years ago, when Southern members noticed the presence of a few Negroes at a dinner given by the association. The protest of the Southerners culminated two months ago in an ultimatum from the national body to the local branch, demanding the ousting of the Negro members. Last week the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut branch replied to the ultimatum, threatening to withdraw from the national body unless it is permitted to retain its four Negro members.

IT REMAINS to be seen what action will be taken by the national body. The local body has done the decent thing. It is certainly small business for the national body to object to Negro members who are in every way as well qualified as the objectors. If the national body remains obdurate the Northern branch may as well secede, for membership in the Federal Bar Association will no longer mean anything.

WHERE THE COLLEGE FAILS.

Syracuse University is one of the largest and most famous educational institution in New York State, if not in the East. It has grown in fame and reputation under the administration of such executive heads as Chancellors James R. Day and Charles W. Flint. It graduates every year over a thousand students and so far as we know, its authorities have yet to refuse admission to any student on account of race or color. The university is regarded as being denominationally allied with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it has been not unknown for a black bishop to take part in its commencement exercises. And yet this university, or rather one of its colleges, seems to have failed signally in practising the principles of race tolerance and equal treatment without prejudice or account of color.

A mother residing in New York City, who sought to enter her daughter as a student in the College of Home Economics, the department of which Mrs. Florence Knapp was the dean, before her unfortunate career as Secretary of State of New York, received the following letter signed by Eugenie A. Leonard, acting dean of Women:

> We have the following letter from Dean McLeod regarding the entrance of your daughter to the College of Home Economics:
>
> "While we could not exclude a qualified student because of her color, I do feel that a colored girl would be very unhappily situated in this college since she would necessarily be very much isolated socially. Evven if she did find a place to live outside the campus, I don't think it would be a good arrangement as I have heard Mrs. ——— say that her rather superior colored maid leads a lonely life in Syracuse for lack of anyone with whom to associate. Moreover, we are not prepared to place colored students on graduation."
>
> In view of these facts, we strongly recommend that you do not enroll your daughter in the College of Home Ecoomics of Syracuse University.

That is a rather weak and evasive attempt to deny the benefits of college training to a young woman, without frankly admitting that the only reason for debarring her is her color. Colored students do not go to white colleges for social advantages, though they may sometimes receive such benefits as may be derived from the meeting on common ground of members of all races with the same end in view. The earnest student who is seeking special training can survive the condition of being "isolated socially," which occasioned Dean McLeod so much concern. And there would not necessarily be so much social isolation, if it were not for the fact that too many college authorities, inspired by either weakness or prejudice, suggest and inspire such a state of mind.

If this letter fairly represents the sentiments which obtain at Syracuse University as to the relations of the races in America, this institution has retrograded from its former high plane of affording equal opportunity to all students regardless of race or color. The subterfuge resorted to by the writer of the letter in using the reservation, "while we could not exclude a qualified student because of her color," is unworthy of any teacher of American youth, and justifies the recommendation to all mothers regardless of race, that they do not enroll their daughter under such auspices.

Such a dishonest policy marks the failure of this College as a liberalizing force in American character building.

FEDERAL BAR SPLIT ON BANNING NEGROES

Local Branch Defies National Attorneys' Demand to Drop Four From Membership.

New York Times

MEDALIE LEADS PROTEST

5-16-31

Ultimatum Based on Association's Constitution Also Seeks to Collect Dues Here.

New York, N.Y.

The Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, a branch of the National Federal Bar Association, defied, at its annual meeting yesterday, an ultimatum from the national organization in Washington that the New York group eliminate its four Negro members.

At the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, the members adopted a resolution acceptiong the report of a special committee which stated that in its opinion public policy did not permit the local organization to subscribe to such limited membership qualifications as are embodied in the national association's constitution.

The article on membership in the national constitution, it was explained, said that all "white" persons of good moral character were eligible for membership. The association draws its members exclusively from attorneys associated with the various branches of the Federal Government, although they may retain their membership after their governmental connection ceases.

Reply to Ultimatum.

The ultimatum, delivered two months ago, said that members of the local branch must be passed upon by the national body, and that the dues of members hereafter must be paid directly to Washington if the local group wished to continue as a part of the national organization.

George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who was elected a member earlier in the meeting, framed the motion as adopted by the group. With the opposition of three of the twenty-four members present, the association accepted the committee's report as read by Peter Abeles, Special United States Attorney for the customs division of the Department of Justice.

It directed that the national organization be notified that the local group would be pleased to continue as a branch if it could retain its Negro members and collect its own dues, of which it would send part to the national organization. On receipt of a reply from the national body the general membership of the New York association would be notified, it was explained, and further action would be taken.

In presenting his resolution Mr. Medalie said: "If my assistant, Hubert T. Delaney, cannot be a member of this association, I don't want to be a member. It seems to me that they (the national body) can have us if they dispense with their constitutional provision. Otherwise we will have to go it alone." Mr. Delany, an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, is one of the Negro members.

Negro Members Absent.

None of the Negro members was present. Mr. Delany said later that while in times past he would have considered such an act on the part of the association courageous, he thought that now such a thing was a natural attitude.

He said that the other Negro members of the association were Oliver Randolph, an Assistant United States Attorney for the New Jersey District; Francis X. Giles, an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and Richard L. Baltimore, a former United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The opposition voiced by a few of the members seemed to be based on the objection that the general membership had not been notified directly that the matter was to be brought up. No opinions favoring the exclusion of the Negro members were voiced.

Henry Ward Beer, president, said that, while the local group was a part of the national organization, it had been understood definitely at the time the New York body was formed that it would be permitted to select its own members and that the membership provision of the national association's constitution would not be enforced with respect to it.

The provision for dues was that the members pay $2 a year, he said, of whcih $1 was to be retained by the local body and the other sent to the national organization.

"Everything seemed agreeable," he continued, "but recently there has been a great amount of heat displayed." As a result of the dispute, the local group had held up the dues, which otherwise would have been sent to the national organization, he said.

Besides Mr. Beer, who was re-elected, the following officers were elected:

First Vice President—Samuel C. Coleman, Assistant United States Attorney, in charge of the Southern District of New York.
Second Vice President—Reuben Wilson, attorney in charge of the United States Customs Division for New York.
Treasurer—Leonard Greenstone, Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.
Financial Secretary—Joseph C. Klein, an attorney for the Federal Trade Commission.
Secretary—Alfred C. McKenzie, Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

Discrimination -1931.

New York

Local Federal Bar Association Refuses to Accede to Demand of National Body to Oust Negroes

N.Y. gaz. 6-26-31

New York, N.Y.

At a meeting of the Federal Barwe should notify them at once." Association of New York, New When several members suggest- Jersey and Connecticut, held Mon- ed that no action should be taken day at the Lawyers' Club, 115 to bind all those affiliated locally, Broadway, it was voted almost since only a relatively small group unanimously that the body would was present, Henry W. Beer, the sever its connection with the na- president, ruled that the meeting tional organization unless the rule was regularly called and empow- barring Negroes from membership ered to transact business. Noting was rescinded. that the local branch had joined with the understanding that the rule would not be enforced, he said "in a manner of such importance it looks like we'll have to break away if we don't agree."

The membership of the local group is made up of present and past attorneys in the Federal service, and there are four Negro members—the present Assistant U. S. Attorney Hubert T. Delany, Southern District, New York; Francis F. Giles, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Eastern New York District; Oliver Randolph, Assistant U. S. Attorney, New Jersey, and Richard L. Baltimore, a former Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District, New York.

About two months ago, the local group received notice from the national body, with headquarters in Washington, that under the rules, membership was only open to "white persons of good moral character."

A committee, headed by Peter A. Abeles, special attorney for the Customs Division of the Department of Justice, was named to consider the ultimatum received from the national body, and this committee reported Monday that "public policy does not permit us to subscribe to the limited membership provisions laid down by the national association." Mr. Abele said that the majority of the local group would not have joined if they had known of such restrictions.

George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the Southern New York district, proposed the action taken. "If my assistant Hubert T. Delany, can't belong to this association," he said, "I don't want to be a member of it. This is a representative meeting, and I believe that instead of saying it tomorrow, we should express at once the opinion that we'd like to stay in if they (the national group) will change their rules. I believe

After Mr. Abeles and James E. Wilkinson, a former Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York District, had urged a solid stand for repeal of the membership clause, the group adopted with only three dissenting votes the resolution suggested by Mr. Medalie.

Mr. Delany did not attend the meeting but acclaimed the decision of the group. "Formerly I would have regarded action like that taken today as very courageous," said Delany. "As a matter of fact it shows a true American sense of fairness and now seems the natural attitude of men worthy of belonging to the bar. It goes without saying that I appreciate the attitude taken."

EASTERN BAR REFUSES TO OUST NEGRO GROUP

Scripps-Howard

NEW YORK, June 15.—(AP)—The Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut at a meeting today voted to defy the national organization by refusing to expel its negro members.

A resolution was adopted calling upon a special committee to inform the national body that the tri-state organization would continue its affiliation only if permitted to retain its four negro members, collect its own dues, distribute its own funds and issue its own membership cards.

The national body, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., in a letter two months ago, served notice the local group must conform to the national by-laws which declare only "white persons of good character" are eligible for membership.

STANDARD UNION

Bklyn, N.Y.

JUN 16 1931

NEGRO MEMBERS UPHELD BY BAR FRATERNITY

Local Body May Withdraw If Constitution Clause Stands

Discrimination against Negro attorneys who are or have been in the Federal service may result in the withdrawal of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut branch of the Federal Bar Association from the national organization, it was decided at a meeting of the branch last night in the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Severance from the association seemed inevitable for the branch today in view of its determination to retin its four Negro members who are barred from the national organization by a constitutional provision which provides that membership shall be open only to "white persons of good moral character."

Those present at the meeting last night appeared overwhelmingly in favor of notifying the national group that the branch "would be glad" to continue affiliation if it can retain its disputed members. But debate on the matter prolonged the meeting.

REVIVES ALD RANCOR

The branch's action followed an incident which occurred two years ago at a dinner of the National Association when representatives of southern branches were surprised to find several Negroes present.

Peter A. Abeles, special attorney for the Customs Division of the Department of Justice, precipitated the branche's "utimatum" when he reported for a committee he headed that "public policy does not permit us to be subscribe to the limited mebership provision laid down by the National Association."

U. S. Attorney George Z. Medalie proposed that the group notify the National Association of their action. "If my assistant, Hubert T. Delaney, can't belong to this association," he said, "I don't want to be a member ot it. This is a representative meeting and I believe that instead of saying it to-morrow, we should express at once the opinion that we'd like to stay i nif they (the National Association,) will change their rules. I believe we should notify them at once."

FINDS ACTION LEGAL

Henry W. Beer, the president ruled that while only a relatively small group was present, it was a regularly called meeting empowered to do business and the step was taken.

The members of the local organization who are affected by the national rule are Delaney, Francis X. Giles, an assistant U. S. Attorney in the Eastern New York district; Oliver Randolph, Assistant U. S. Attorney in New Jersey, and Richard L. Baltimore, former Assistant U. S. Attorney in the Eastern District of New York. The organization is composed of lawyers now or formerly in the Federal service.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

JUN 16 1931

Three-State Bar Insists on Keeping 4 Negro Members

May Quit Federal Association if Expulsion Demand Is Stressed

Secession of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut from the National Federal Bar Association was deemed possible today in informed local circles as a result of the parent organization's ultimatum two months ago to the tri-State branch that it expel its four Negro members.

The alternative to such action was said to be a revision of the tri-State charter, which does not discriminate as to color, race or creed.

At a meeting yesterday in Manhattan the tri-State branch adopted a resolution which held that public policy did not permit of limiting membership to "white" lawyers in the Government service, as does the national charter. It voted also to ask the governors of the national body to rescind its ultimatum and permit it to continue membership as at present.

There are but four Negro members of the tri-State branch. Three are assistant Federal attorneys in Manhattan, and the fourth, Francis X. Giles, an assistant Federal attorney here.

Henry Ward Beer is president of the tri-State branch and Assistant Federal Attorney Alfred C. McKenzie of Brooklyn is secretary.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUN 16 1931

Attorneys' Group Protests Ban on Colored Lawyers

The Federal Bar Assn. of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will withdraw from the national organization with which it is affiliated unless that organization lifts its ban on colored members, the association decided yesterday at its annual luncheon at the Lawyers' Club.

Two months ago the local association was informed by the national group that only white persons, of good character and morals, are eligible for membership under the by-laws. A committee was immediately appointed and recommended the action that was taken yesterday.

U. S. Atty. George Z. Medalie introduced the resolution. Henry Ward Beer, president of the local group, said that had the majority of the members been aware that the national organization would enforce this by-law, they would not have joined.

N. Y. EVENING POST

JUN 16 193

FEDERAL BAR HERE DEFIES U. S. GROUP

Refuses to Drop 4 Negro Members and Change Its Attitude on Dues

MEDALIE FRAMES REPLY

The decision of whether the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will remain a branch of the National Federal Bar Association rests today with the latter organization, following the refusal of the local branch to eliminate its four Negro members and forego its practice of collecting dues from the local membership.

The national organization two months ago sent an ultimatum to the local association, pointing out that the

national constitution listed only "white persons of good moral character" as eligible for membership, and requesting that the dues of the local membership be hereafter paid directly to the national organization in Washington.

The motion embodying the reply to the ultimatum was framed by George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and was passed at a meeting of the local group at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway. Three of the twenty-four members present voted in opposition to the motion, but it is understood that their objection was based on the grounds that the general membership had not been notified directly that the matter was to come up at the meeting.

Henry Ward Beer, president of the local group, said it had been understood when the New York body was formed that it was permitted to select its members irrespective of the constitutional provision of the national organization.

The four Negro members of the local organization are Hubert T. Delaney, assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District, under Mr. Medalie; Oliver Randolph, assistant United States Attorney for the New Jersey District; Francis X. Giles, assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and Richard L. Baltimore, a former assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

According to Mr. Beer, there has been "a great amount of heat" displayed over the local organization's provision for dues, which is that the members pay $2 a year, $1 of which goes to the national organization. As a result of the dispute, Mr. Beer said, dues which otherwise would have gone to the national organization have been held up recently by the local group.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 16 1931

Split in Federal Bar Threatened On Racial Issue

New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Branch Fights Rule Excluding Negroes

Change in Clause Asked

Medalie Leads Debate Against Ban on His Assistant

The New York, New Jersey and Connecticut branch of the Federal Bar Association, meeting at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday, threatened to secede from the national organization unless it is permitted to retain as members four Negroes barred from affiliation under the constitution of the association.

A severance from the association seemed inevitable for the branch, whose members include present and past attorneys in Federal service, officers of its metropolitan area branch asserted as the meeting adopted a resolution to notify the national association that it "would be glad" to continue affiliation if it can retain its disputed members.

While those present at the meeting appeared to be overwhelmingly in favor of the action, discussion of its policy lengthened a brief business meeting into an hour and a half of debate. Two months ago the national organization, with headquarters in Washington, wrote a letter to the branch here giving notice that under the rules membership was open only to "white persons of good moral character."

Feeling Aroused at Dinner

The feeling responsible for the "ultimatum," as it was referred to, is said to have been aroused at a dinner of the national organization two years ago, when representatives of Southern branches noticed with some surprise that a few Negroes were present.

It was to settle a difference of opinion that the local association acted yesterday after a committee headed by Peter A. Abeles, special attorney for the Customs Division of the Department of Justice, reported that "public policy does not permit us to subscribe to the limited membership provisions laid down by the national association." Mr. Abeles said his committee did not believe that the great majority of the local group would have joined had they known of such restrictions.

George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the Southern New York district, proposed the action taken. "If my assistant, Hubert T. Delany, can't belong to this association," he said, "I don't want to be a member of it. This is a representative meeting, and I believe that instead of saying it tomorrow, we should express at once the opinion that we'd like to stay in if they (the national group) will change their rules. I believe we should notify them at once."

Postponement Move Fails

When several members suggested that no action should be taken to bind all those affiliated locally, since only a relatively small group was present, Henry W. Beer, the president, ruled that the meeting was regularly called and empowered to transact business. Noting that the local branch had joined with the understanding that the rule would not be enforced, he said, "in a manner of such importance it looks like we'll have to break away if we don't agree."

After Mr. Abeles and James E. Wilkinson, a former Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York District, had urged a solid stand for repeal of the membership clause, the group adopted with only three dissenting votes the resolution suggested by Mr. Medalie.

It accepted its committee report and provided that the association be notified that the branch would be pleased to retain membership provided it could retain its colored members, collect its own dues and issue membership cards." It provided that after a reply had been received to a more formally drafted letter, the membership would be notified in order that any further action deemed necessary ought to be taken.

National Dues Held Up

During the discussion it was disclosed that the local group lately has been retaining the part of its dues collections claimed by the national organization. The action apparently has been taken in the belief that a severance could not be avoided.

Delany did not attend the meeting but acclaimed the decision of the group. He said the four Negro members were Francis X. Giles, an Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York district; Oliver Randolph, Assistant United States Attorney in New Jersey; Richard L. Baltimore, former Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York district, and himself. "Formerly I would have regarded action like that taken today as very courageous," said Delany. "As a matter of fact it shows a true American sense of fairness and now seems the natural attitude of men worthy of belonging to the bar. It goes without saying that I appreciate the attitude taken."

Henry W. Beer was re-elected president of the branch. Other officers elected were Samuel C. Coleman, vice-president; Reuben Wilson, second vice-president; Leonard Greenstone, treasurer; Joseph C. Klein, financial secretary, and Alfred C. McKenzie, secretary. When Mr. Beer sought to bring up "new business" at the meeting, several members laughed and remarked that so far as the national association was concerned, "there won't be any business since b fall a separate group probably would be formed." That op ion appeared to prevail, for adjournment followed immediately.

NORTHERNERS WITH BACKBONE

Unusual backbone and adherence to a principle of conduct were manifested on the part of the members of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, in their refusal to abide by the constitutional provision that only "white persons of good moral character" were eligible to membership. As a matter of fact, few of the members were aware of this bar to Negro members in the constitution of the National Association and the New York body had admitted to membership four colored attorneys. When the national body demanded that they be barred from membership the local body refused to do so and threatened to secede.

This decision was arrived at in adopting the report of a committee, headed by Peter A. Abeles, which held that "public policy does not permit us to subscribe to the limited membership provisions laid down by the national association." This position was maintained by United States Attorney George Z. Medalie, who said: "If my assistant, Hubert T. Delany, can't belong to this association, I don't want to be a member of it." It was further asserted that the local branch had joined the national association with the understanding that the rule would not be enforced. A solid stand was urged for the repeal of the membership clause and the resolution to adopt the report was adopted with but three dissenting votes.

This attitude of the Northern members of the Federal Bar Association is but the natural expression of the policy that they have adopted in dealing with members of all races. It is only remarkable in view of the too frequent tendency of Northerners to yield their own convictions wher confronted by a determined Southern attitude of racial discrimination. Too often the Northerner turns weakkneed and surrenders his own idea of justice to conform to an alien viewpoint in order to preserve "white supremacy," or some other chimerical idea. The convert to Southern prejudice of this kind frequently becomes more prejudiced than the Southerner whose viewpoint he has adopted.

In many cases the Southern white man who comes North and settles, provided he is not a "professional Southerner," if he comes into contact with Negroes, soon learns to treat them on the same plane as any other individuals, according to their merits and position. Of course, if he is professionally interested in bemoaning the "Lost Cause" and raising a Confederate yell, he has to denounce "all No'thern niggahs" and refer to "Uncle Mose" as the true type of what the race should be.

The members of the local Federal Bar Association saved their self-respect, by voting that the body sever its connection with the national association, unless the rule barring Negroes from membership was repealed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

JUN 20 1931

Stupid Racial Prejudice

The inequality of the Negro extends to the [illegible]understand. There is a great WEARINESS up here
service, in a very curious way. with the constant insistence of the entire South, and
The National Federal Bar Association, an organ-of scattered persons in other regions, on the import-
ization of attorneys employed in the various Govern-ance of race discrimination.
ment branches, has issued an ultimatum to the New The man who goes around with a race chip on
York-Connecticut-New Jersey branch to "eliminate his shoulder, drawing the color line in every daily
four Negro members from its roster. business and encounter, is growing rarer up here.
A public employe, to some persons, apparently, is a public employe only so long as he is white. Cleavage between sections has not narrowed but has widened with the years.
Instances of this sort are building a feeling in the North that the South finds it harder and harder to

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 16 1931

Split in Federal Bar Threatened On Racial Issue

New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Branch Fights Rule Excluding Negroes

Change in Clause Asked

Medalie Leads Debate Against Ban on His Assistant

national constitution listed only "white persons of good moral character" as eligible for membership, and requesting that the dues of the local member-ship be hereafter paid directly to the national organization in Washington. unless it is permitted to retain as members four Negroes barred from affiliation under the constitution of the association.

The New York, New Jersey and Connecticut branch of the Federal Bar Association, meeting at the Lawyers' Club 115 Broadway, yesterday, threatened to secede from the national organization

The motion embodying the reply to the ultimatum was framed by George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and was passed at a meeting of the local group at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway. Three of the twenty-four members present voted in opposition to the motion, but it is understood that their objection was based on the grounds that the general membership had not been notified directly that the matter was to come up at the meeting.

Henry Ward Beer, president of the local group, said it had been understood when the New York body was formed that it was permitted to select its members irrespective of the constitutional provision of the national organization.

The four Negro members of the local organization are Hubert T. Delaney assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District, under Mr Medalie; Oliver Randolph, assistant United States Attorney for the New Jersey District; Francis X. Giles, assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and Richard L. Baltimore, a former assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

According to Mr. Beer, there has been "a great amount of heat" displayed over the local organization's provision for dues, which is that the members pay $2 a year, $1 of which goes to the national organization. As a result of the dispute, Mr. Beer said, dues which otherwise would have gone to the national organization have been held up recently by the local group.

A severance from the association seemed inevitable for the branch, whose members include present and past attorneys in Federal service, officers of its metropolitan area branch asserted as the meeting adopted a resolution to notify the national association that it "would be glad" to continue affiliation if it can retain its disputed members.

While those present at the meeting appeared to be overwhelmingly in favor of the action, discussion of its policy lengthened a brief business meeting into an hour and a half of debate. Two months ago the national organization, with headquarters in Washington, wrote a letter to the branch here giving notice that under the rules membership was open only to "white persons of good moral character."

Feeling Aroused at Dinner

The feeling responsible for the "ultimatum," as it was referred to, is said to have been aroused at a dinner of the national organization two years ago, when representatives of Southern branches noticed with some surprise that a few Negroes were present.

It was to settle a difference of opinion that the local association acted yesterday after a committee headed by Peter A. Abeles, special attorney for the Customs Division of the Department of Justice, reported that "public policy does not permit us to subscribe to the limited membership provisions laid down by the national association." Mr. Abeles said his committee did not believe that the great majority of the local group would have joined had they known of such restrictions.

George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the Southern New York district, proposed the action taken. "If my assistant, Hubert T. Delany, can't belong to this association," he said, "I don't want to be a member of it. This is a representative meeting, and I believe that instead of saying it tomorrow, we should express at once the opinion that we'd like to stay in if they (the national group) will change their rules. I believe we should notify them at once."

Postponement Move Fails

When several members suggested that no action should be taken to bind all those affiliated locally, since only a relatively small group was present, Henry W. Beer, the president, ruled that the meeting was regularly called and empowered to transact business. Noting that the local branch had joined with the understanding that the rule would not be enforced, he said, "in a manner of such importance it looks like we'll have to break away if we don't agree."

After Mr. Abeles and James E. Wilkinson, a former Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York District, had urged a solid stand for repeal of the membership clause, the group adopted with only three dissenting votes the resolution suggested by Mr. Medalie.

It accepted its committee report and provided that the association be notified that the branch would be pleased to retain membership provided it could retain its colored members, collect its own dues and issue membership cards." It provided that after a reply had been received to a more formally drafted letter, the membership would be notified in order that any further action deemed necessary ought to be taken.

National Dues Held Up

During the discussion it was disclosed that the local group lately has been retaining the part of its dues collections claimed by the national organization. The action apparently has been taken in the belief that a severance could not be avoided.

Delany did not attend the meeting but acclaimed the decision of the group. He said the four Negro members were Francis X. Giles, an Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York district; Oliver Randolph, Assistant United States Attorney in New Jersey; Richard L. Baltimore, former Assistant United States Attorney in the Eastern New York district, and himself. "Formerly I would have regarded action like that taken today as very courageous," said Delany. "As a matter of fact it shows a true American sense of fairness and now seems the natural attitude of men worthy of belonging to the bar. It goes without saying that I appreciate the attitude taken."

Henry W. Beer was re-elected president of the branch. Other officers elected were Samuel C. Coleman, vice-president; Reuben Wilson, second vice-president; Leonard Greenstone, treasurer; Joseph C. Klein, financial secretary, and Alfred C. McKenzie, secretary. When Mr. Beer sought to bring up "new business" at the meeting, several members laughed and remarked that so far as the national association was concerned, "there won't be any business since b fall a separate group probably would be formed." That opinion appeared to prevail, for adjournment followed immediately.

NORTHERNERS WITH BACKBONE

Unusual backbone and adherence to a principle of conduct were manifested on the part of the members of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, in their refusal to abide by the constitutional provision that only "white persons of good moral character" were eligible to membership. As a matter of fact, few of the members were aware of this bar to Negro members in the constitution of the National Association and the New York body had admitted to membership four colored attorneys. When the national body demanded that they be barred from membership the local body refused to do so and threatened to secede.

This decision was arrived at in adopting the report of a committee, headed by Peter A. Abeles, which held that "public policy does not permit us to subscribe to the limited membership provisions laid down by the national association." This position was maintained by United States Attorney George Z. Medalie, who said: "If my assistant, Hubert T. Delany, can't belong to this association, I don't want to be a member of it." It was further asserted that the local branch had joined the national association with the understanding that the rule would not be enforced. A solid stand was urged for the repeal of the membership clause and the resolution to adopt the report was adopted with but three dissenting votes.

This attitude of the Northern members of the Federal Bar Association is but the natural expression of the policy that they have adopted in dealing with members of all races. It is only remarkable in view of the too frequent tendency of Northerners to yield their own convictions when confronted by a determined Southern attitude of racial discrimination, Too often the Northerner turns weakkneed and surrenders his own idea of justice to conform to an alien viewpoint in order to preserve "white supremacy," or some other chimerical idea. The convert to Southern prejudice of this kind frequently becomes more prejudiced than the Southerner whose viewpoint he has adopted.

In many cases the Southern white man who comes North and settles, provided he is not a "professional Southerner," if he comes into contact with Negroes, soon learns to treat them on the same plane as any other individuals, according to their merits and position. Of course, if he is professionally interested in bemoaning the "Lost Cause" and raising a Confederate yell, he has to denounce "all No'thern niggahs" and refer to "Uncle Mose" as the true type of what the race should be.

The members of the local Federal Bar Association saved their self-respect, by voting that the body sever its connection with the national association, unless the rule barring Negroes from membership was repealed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

JUN 20 1931

Stupid Racial Prejudice

The inequality of the Negro extends to the [illegible] service, in a very curious way.

The National Federal Bar Association, an organ-of scattered persons in other regions, on the importization of attorneys employed in the various Govern-ance of race discrimination. Too often ment branches, has issued an ultimatum to the New The man who goes around with a race chip on

York-Connecticut-New Jersey branch to "eliminate his shoulder, drawing the color line in every daily four Negro members from its roster. business and encounter, is growing rarer up here.

A public employe, to some persons, apparently, is widened with the years.

a public employe only so long as he is white.

Instances of this sort are building a feeling in the North that the South finds it harder and harder to understand. There is a great WEARINESS up here with the constant insistence of the entire South, and

Discrimination-1931

New York

Salvation Army Jim Crows Negro Jobless

Journal 1-24-31

Savannah, Ga.

HAVE SEPARATE BREAD LINES FOR WHITE AND COLORED—BLACKS MADE TO WAIT UNTIL WHITES ARE SERVED

Brooklyn N. Y., Jan. 2 (CNA)—That the Salvation Army with its pious "Sallies" and psaml singing brotherly love Jim-Crows and discriminates against the Negro workers is a well known fact that is more clearly brought out now in this time of extreme economic depression.

At the headquarters of the Salvation Army here at Borough Hall in Brooklyn, there were two lines maintained for the distribution of the miserable slop which the army doles out for relief. One line was entirely of white and the other line entirely Negro workers. Not only are the unfortunate unemployed Negro workers Jim-Crowed, but to add to the insult, the white unemployed workers were given first preference in getting food, with the result that half the number of Negro workers on the line after waiting in the bitter cold for over two hours were turned away with "There's nothing left for you." They were ushered out of the headquarters by Sallies whose weekly wages of $50. were taken out of the fund donated to feed the starving.

This is not an isolated incident of the Salvation Army's white ruling class race prejudice, for after the fake charity football game out of which the Army got $170,000 to be used for relief of the unemployed Negro workers in Harlem, the Salvation Army took $125,000 to invest in a building in Harlem. This is the relief that is being given to the hundreds and hundreds of unemployed Negro workers and their families who are daily being evicted from the miserable houses in which they live in segregated Harlem.

India Discovers Our Caste System

Living Age 1-17-31

Volume 139 no 3

New York N.Y.

IT WAS BY A STRANGE TWIST of circumstances that an Oriental discovered a good Samaritan in the United States.

And the good Samaritan, whose heart was larger than his learning, and who was richer in honest virtue than in material wealth, didn't even know the meaning of the phrase.

The story appears in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), which vouches for its truth, saying that only the name is fictitious.

Ratnappa Jeevalo, a cultured Christian from India, who is a student in one of the great American universities, was invited to address a missionary conference at a well-known convention center in the East. It is also important to remember the locality, since it might be assumed that the incident could have occurred only in another section of the country.

The alien Christian was to have been met by a minister, but fate disarranged the plans. The conference was on an island some distance from the city, and, the hour being late, Mr. Jeevalo found a taxi, and instructed the driver to take him to a hotel.

And here we quote from *The Advocate* directly:

"As he entered the lobby of the hotel, the clerk looked him over.

"His skin was very dark, for he comes from South India.

"When he applied for a room, the immediate response was, 'Sorry, sir, but we are full up.' He went to another hotel, and the same thing happened.

"He went to nine different hotels, but everywhere he met the same response.

"He knew why he was not wanted, but he was proud of his heritage and of his color.

"He returned to the railway station, hoping to be permitted to spend the rest of the night there, but was informed that this was not allowed.

"He was perplexed. He did not know which way to turn.

"The taxi driver had become keenly interested. He turned sympathetically, and said abruptly, 'Well, I'll find you a bed in this man's town.'

"So saying he drove off to the police station, and explained the situation to the officer in charge. The policeman wrote down in correct form all the particulars concerning this stranger, including his birthplace, his father's name, why he was here, the color of his eyes, and, not least important, the color of his skin—'very dark brown.'

"These details having been complied with, he said bruskly, 'Sure he can have a bed here.' Mr. Jeevalo was then shown a cell down the hall where there was an empty cot. The second cot was occupied by a drunken sot who had been brought in off the streets an hour or two earlier.

"The officer and the taxi driver departed, leaving their guest to make the best of the situation. In a little while, however, this uninvited guest returned to the office saying he could not sleep there because the drunken man, taken ill, had become a nuisance. He asked the privilege of sitting up in the police station until morning.

"There they were, a night-coasting taxi driver, a hard-boiled police officer, and a Christian gentleman and guest from India.

"Finally, the taxi driver turned to Mr. Jeevalo and said, 'Well, friend, this is too bad. I am not going to see any man like you sit up all night. I am on night duty, and will not be through until morning. You come up to my room and sleep in my bed, and don't worry; I'll come and get you before breakfast.'

"So saying, he picked up the Indian's bag and they drove together to a small, plain room in the poorer section of the city. Mr. Jeevalo accepted the offer of hospitality, and with deep feeling said to his benefactor, 'You certainly are a good Samaritan.' 'Oh, never mind that,' said the driver. 'I want you to get a square deal, and you're welcome.' It was then 3:00 A.M.

THE taxi driver returned for his guest at seven o'clock the next morning, and took him to breakfast. After breakfast the driver put Mr. Jeevalo on the ferry that would take him to the missionary conference. To continue:

"The taxi driver declined to take a cent for the fare, room, or breakfast, but Mr. Jeevalo forced some money on him.

"Mr. Jeevalo was almost overcome with gratitude, and again he said, 'You certainly have been a good Samaritan to me.'

"The taxi driver could stand it no longer, and said, 'Say what do you mean? That's twice you've called me a good Samaritan. What does that mean?'

"Our Indian Christian looked at him in astonishment, and said, 'Have you never heard of The Good Samaritan? Don't you know the story?' 'No, I don't know what it means.' 'Well,' said Mr. Jeevalo, 'we still have time.'

"And there on the deck of the ferry-boat, the man who had learned the old story in India told it again with effectiveness and meaning to a taxi driver in an American city, who did not know it, but had been living it.

"'That's great,' he said. 'Where did you learn it?' 'Would you like to see the story in print?' said Mr. Jeevalo. 'You bet,' said the man.

"Thereupon Mr. Jeevalo handed him a New Testament, marking especially the story of The Good Samaritan, and adding, 'There may be some other things in there you would like to read.'

"Mr. Jeevalo returned to his college studies, and he assures his Christian friends that the thing he wants to remember about this whole experience is the kindness of the plain, unlettered taxi driver."

Hotel Says Negro Singers Must Use Freight Elevator

Age 1-24-31

Harlem, N.Y.

A music note on page 7 tells of the broadcasting of a quintet of colored men led by Lemuel L. Foster of the Victory Life Insurance Co., over WGBS every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, during the Y. M. C. A. hour. This has been done for several weeks.

Now, on Tuesday morning, Mr. Foster informs The Age that officials of WGBS have been notified by the management of the Hotel Lincoln, at 44th street and Eighth avenue, on the top floor of which the broadcasting studio is located, that hereafter the colored singers will have to use the rear or freight elevator.

And as a consequence, according to Mr. Foster, there will be no more broadcasting by his group over WGBS from the Hotel Lincoln.

Coupons' "Colored" Causes Protest

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The question, "white or colored?" which appears on the traveling coupons issued to clergymen entitling them to reductions in railway fare, is being protested by William Pickens, field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. and Clarence W. Howell, director of reconciliation trips.

Mr. Howell reported that upon inquiry as to the reason for the words, the Eastern Clergy Bureau replied that the question was a "protective measure in the mutual interest." Questioning the bureau as to how the words cause better protection Mr. Pickens stressed the fact that other races are not required to make such designation.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO.

Courier 2-21-31 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENIES ANY DISCRIMINATION

Concert Artists All Treated Alike, Calvin Finds Out

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Colored musical and concert artists receive the same consideration for radio engagements as white artists at the studios of the National Broadcasting Company, owners of station WEAF and operators of station WJZ, Fifth avenue and 55th street, according to an exclusive statement to The Pittsburgh Courier by Walter G. Stone, head of the publicity department of the company, last Friday. Mr. Stone was questioned on the policy of the company toward engaging colored artists, after complaints had been heard that the better class of Negro presentations were not wanted on the radio, the station managers preferring Negro artists to present the Amos 'n' Andy type of sketches, and the "bandanna" songs.

In his statement, which he readily gave, Mr. Stone denied his company discriminates against Negro artists of proven ability, but at the same time he said the Negro race has a very few such artists. "Except for a few individuals like Paul Robeson and Roland Hayes," Mr. Stone said, "there are no great singers in the Negro group. As a matter of fact, there are very few in the white group. We do have a number of people on the air whom we could easily replace, but we prefer to keep those with us who know how the work goes, rather than take on new talent which has no radio experience. But when a good colored soloist comes along, he will receive the same consideration as a white person."

"On the nationalistic music," Mr. Stone continued, "we try to let that go in circles, or cycles. First we had the Utica Jubilee singers, then the Hall Johnson singers. Now we have the Southernaires. All, by the way, were fine singers. But we use this type of music according to demand. Whenever there is a demand for a certain kind of music, if it best can be produced by Negro artists, we get them. We tried out a sketch by the Opera Company Deluxe, which was written and staged by Negroes. That proved a flop because, I believe, it was too good. The public did not get the comedy in it.

"In comedy we have two very good comedians in Basket and Green, who are being used rather infrequently now, but who will appear more frequently in the future.

"There are good singers in the Negro group. We are always glad to use them when they fit our requirements."

In further discussing Negro artists appearing over the N. B. C. network, Mr. Stone pointed out that several of our artists get chances in the different commercial programs that are sponsored by large business concerns. Major Edward Bowe's Capitol Family has consistently used the Southernaire group. Maxwell House Coffee hour over WEAF has presented the Fisk Jubilee singers, and Willard Robinson, white, conductor of the Maxwell House orchestra, played arrangements by William Grant Still, and spirituals arranged by Eva Jessye and blues numbers by William C. Handy. Also on WEAF appeared "Careless Love," a Negro dramatic sketch written by F. Carlton Moss, and in which appeared Edna Lewis Thomas, formerly of "Lulu Belle;" Frank Wilson, formerly star of "Porgy," Eva Taylor, wife of Clarence Williams, and the Southernaire quartet. Negro bands appear frequently on the N. B. C. programs. On WEAF is the Blue Streak dance orchestra, with Eva Taylor as crooner, and Duke Ellington's Cotton Club orchestra. On WJZ also appears the Duke Ellington musical organization.

On other radio stations the Negro seems to get a very good chance. Station WOR kept Eva Jessye and her Dixie Jubilee singers for ten months with a sketch, "Aunt Mandy's Children." And four of her male voices made up the "Four Dusty Travelers" for the same station. More recently Bill Robinson and Adelaide Hall have each been guest artist on the Ludwig Baumann (furniture store) hour over this station. Also the Clarence Williams trio has been on this station.

Station WPCH has installed a regular hookup in the Savoy ballroom at Lenox avenue and 140th street, where the current Savoy orchestra broadcasts daily at 4:15 p. m.

Marian Anderson has appeared on one of the leading stations as guest artist, and so has Paul Robeson, on the Edison hour. Station WEVD was most liberal of all, employing the first Negro radio announcer, a woman, Mrs. Geraldyn Dismond, managing editor of The Inter-State Tattler.

ARTIST WHO PAINTED MENCKEN'S PORTRAIT SPENDS NIGHT IN JAIL

Journal and Guide 2-21-31 Norfolk, Va.

O. Richard Reid Appeals To Law When Denied Cafe Seat, But Himself Gets Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—O Richard Reid, whose latest work is a portrait of H. L. Mencken, emerged Sunday from the West Side jail and drew a word picture of how he had tried to have a man arrested only to find that when the law had run its course he, himself, was the one to pass the night in jail and pay a $10 fine.

"You sure see the other side of life in there; I bet he gets twenty years. prison walls. "There's one poor fellow in there; I bet he get twenty years. They found a blackjack on him."

Troubles increase with success Reid has learned. After midnight Saturday he had bought a copy of the New York Herald Tribune, which reproduced his painting of Mencken. Admiring both the subject and his own work, the artist stood in front of Thompson's restaurant, at 79 East Forty-second Street.

"Along came Delaney, a friend of mine who is a sketch artist," Reid related. "I told him 'Let's go in and get some coffee and look at the pictture.' After we got in I decided I'd get some hash with my coffee and we'd go Dutch. We got it a nd were going to sit down behind some ropes when an attendant stepped up and said: 'You can't sit in there, it's reserved.'

"'Reserved for who?' I asked him, because I'd never heard of any reserved tables in a cafeteria. I asked for the manager and he pointed out the cashier. I tried to just go on in, but he used force. He pushed me and spilled coffee all over the floor and on my shoes. There I was, hash in one hand and coffee in the other, and couldn't do anything. Delaney went over and tried to sit down, but the attendant pulled the chair out from under him, so he just had to stand up and drink his coffee.

"'Delaney,' I said, 'we're going to need protection here, you better go and get some police.' Delaney went out and came back with four police officers. I demanded that they arrest the attendant but they refused because they had not seen him do anything. Then they asked him if he wanted me arrested. A lawyer named Kappleburg stepped up and said he'd represent me, so we all went to the police station. It was sort of a case of arresting each other."

When Reid, his paper still under his arm, reached the East Fifty-first Street Station he began to lose confidence in the law. The desk sergeant set his bail at $500 and he was taken to the West Side jail. In his account, the artist, accustomed to gay colors and comfortable surroundings, included a protest against prison accommodations. He passed the night with his head resting on his newspaper, occasionally rousing to take another look at his painting.

"There was just one long, straight board to sleep on," he said. "And they gave me a roll of paper towels for a pillow. I don't see how anybody respects the law. And I can't see how a man who has passed six months in jail ever can be a good citizen."

The painter was taken to Yorkville Court after a sleepless night and brought before Magistrate Anthony F. Burke. Kappleburg was on hand and served not only as his attorney but star witness for the defense as well. He waved the newspaper containing the picture before the judge as a character exhibit. The magistrate brushed it aside. Robert Upton, the cashier of the restaurant, preferred the charges.

Magistrate Burke ruled that a public restaurant had a right to rope off any tables it desired and sentenced the defendant to five days in jail or a $10 fine. The artist lacked the $10, but a friend paid it for him and he left the building a free man.

Reid was born in Jacksonville, Fla., has been painting for twelve years and has had several exhibitions. He had given up his studio lately, he said, because he planned to go to Newport for the summer. He announced his intention of having his lawyer appeal in the hopes that he would have better luck in another court. He shook his head.

"All for a plate of hash and a cup of coffee," he said, "and I didn't get to eat it."

Discrimination-1931

New York

NAACP REPORTS SEGREGATED N. Y. SCHOOL

NAACP Branches To Hold Lincoln's Birthday Celebrations

Herald-Courier
Uniontown, Pa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Existence of a seggregated school at Hillburn New York, in violation of state laws, has been reported to Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman, after an investigation made by William T. Andrews, NAACP Special Legal Assistant. 2-14-31

Mr. Andrews reports finding that the Brook School, from the first to the eighth grades is assigned entirely to Negro children while the so-called Main School houses the white children from the first to the eighth grades as well as two kindergarten classes. Both schools have the same principal, C. E. C. Longyear, who has seven teachers under him at the Main and four at the Brook School. Mr. Andrews reports a total school population in Hillburn of about 325 pupils, ow whom 115 are Negroes, all but six of whom attended the Brook School, the six who do not attend the Brook School being in a separate kindergarten class at the Main School. Baltimore Md

In a ninterview with Mr. Andrews, J. E. Davidson, President of the Board of Education "frankly stated that it was the policy of the Board of Education to send all Negro pupils, fro mthe first to the eighth grades in Hillburn, to the Brook School, regardless of what section of the town they lived in."

In the letter to Lieutenant Governor Lehman ,who is a member of the NAACP Board of Directors, it is stated that in the belief of the NAACP Legal Committee, the separate school as maintained at Hillburn is illegal and confidence is expressed that Mr. Lehman will do all in his power to have the discrimination discontinued.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
Saturday, February 21, 1931

Race Discrimination In North Raises Ire Of H. L. Mencken

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—(AP)—H. L. Mencken is on the warpath again over race discrimination.

The famed critic has written a letter to O. Richard Reid, negro portrait painter, advising him to file suit against a cafeteria proprietor whose action in denying Reid a seat in the "reserved section" of his establishment cost the latter a night in jail and a $10 fine.

"The story amazes me," Mencken wrote. "I had always thought there was no color line in New York. The thing almost sounds as if it had happened in Mississippi. There are no longer any citizens in the United States, but only subjects, and their rights diminish day by day."

When Reid and a negro friend protested at what they considered discrimination, they were handled roughly by attendants and arrested. In passing sentence, the magistrate ruled that a public restaurant was entitled to reserve any tables it wished. The case was appealed.

JIM-CROW SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

Courier
3-7-31

NEW YORK, Mar. 5—Existence of a segregated school at Hillburn, N. Y., in violation of state laws, has been reported to Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, after an investigation made by William T. Andrews, N. A. A. C. P. special legal assistant. Pittsburgh, Pa

Mr. Andrews reports finding that the Brook School, from the first to the eighth grades, is assigned entirely to Negro children, while the so-called main school houses the white children from the first to the eighth grades as well as two kindergarten classes. Both schools have the same principal, C. E. C. Longyear, who has seven teachers under him at the Main and four at the Brook School. Mr. Andrews reports a total school population in Hillburn of about 325 pupils, of whom 115 are Negroes, all but six of whom attend the Brook School, the six who do not attend the Brook School being in a separate kindergarten class at the Main School.

In an interview with Mr. Andrews, J. E. Davidson, president of the Board of Education, "frankly stated that it was the policy of the Board of gducation to send all Negro pupils, from the first to the eighth grades in Hillburn, to the Brook School, regardless of what section of the town they lived in."

MENCKEN TELLS RACE PAINTER TO SUE CAFE OWNER

Courier

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—(By ANP)—A. Richard Reid, noted portrait painter, is seriously considering entering suit against a white restaurant in 42nd street, where he had considerable trouble Sunday night, resulting in his arrest. 2-28-31

Entering the cafe with a friend, Reid was denied seats in an unoccupied section which the management remarked was "reserved."

Reid called a policeman for protection and for enforcement of his rights as a citizen, and instead, the officer placed Reid under arrest for disorderly conduct. Pittsburgh, Pa

In court Reid was fined $10 and immediately appealed the case. Henry L. Mencken, noted author, whose portrait Reid has recently finished, was advised of the case and advised the painter to file suit immediately against the restaurant manager, stating that the conditions as outlined in the case "were the worst case of race discrimination in New York City."

Contrary to general opinion, there are many places in the city where colored patrons are not only not wanted, but not given attention. One of the chief offenders of this particular nature is a theater up in 125th street, which has had more damage suits under the Civil Liberties Bill than any place in town, and still persists in discriminating against its colored patrons.

JIM-CROW SCHOOL IN NEW YORK

Courier
3-7-31

NEW YORK, Mar. 5—Existence of a segregated school at Hillburn, N. Y., in violation of state laws, has been reported to Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, after an investigation made by William T. Andrews, N. A. A. C. P. special legal assistant. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Andrews reports finding that the Brook School, from the first to the eighth grades, is assigned entirely to Negro children, while the so-called main school houses the white children from the first to the eighth grades as well as two kindergarten classes. Both schools have the same principal, C. E. C. Longyear, who has seven teachers under him at the Main and four at the Brook School. Mr. Andrews reports a total school population in Hillburn of about 325 pupils, of whom 115 are Negroes, all but six of whom attend the Brook School, the six who do not attend the Brook School being in a separate kindergarten class at the Main School.

In an interview with Mr. Andrews, J. E. Davidson, president of the Board of Education, "frankly stated that it was the policy of the Board of gducation to send all Negro pupils, from the first to the eighth grades in Hillburn, to the Brook School, regardless of what section of the town they lived in."

Will Protest U. S. Segregation Order

Command for Student to Report at Camp Hunt Arouses Leaders

Amsterdam News
New York

INSURANCE Courier JIM-CROW WINDOW 3-21-31 Pittsburgh Pa. CLOSED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19—Energetic action by the Brooklyn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, under the leadership of its president, Alexander F. Miller, has resulted in putting an end to a Jim Crow window for colored patrons of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. at the Livingstone street office in Brooklyn.

When the Brooklyn N. A. A. C. P. was notified that a separate window was being maintained for colored policyholders, protest was promptly made to the local and New York officers of the company and the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. communicated with. Not obtaining satisfactory assurances from the company that the discrimination would be discontinued, the branch then decided upon a campaign of education to inform coorled people concerning the company's methods. The latest report is that in response to the agitation of the Brooklyn N. A. A. C. P. the separate window for colored people has been discontinued.

The War Department's order for sending Milton F. Quander, first lieutenant in the City College R. O. T. C., to Camp Hunt, Va., for training on June 11, when his white classmates go to Plattsburg, will be sharply protested at Salem M. E. Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue, Sunday. 6-3-31

The meeting is part of a campaign to enlist 20,000 persons to demand that the Government rescind its segregated policy for young men who train with whites in student corps in Northern colleges. New York

Speakers scheduled are the Rev. George H. Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church and head of the York Baptist State Convention; Rev. D. Ward Nichols, pastor of Emanuel A. M. E. Church, and president of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance; Col. Arthur Little; Regiment; Alderman Fred R. Moore, Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, the Rev. G. Wilson Becton, the Rev. J. W. Brown of Mother A. M. E. Church, and J. Dalmus Steele. The meeting will be presided over by the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church, and president of the Afro Protective League.

Departmental Charges Filed Against 3 Policemen in Theatre Discrimination

Amsterdam News
5-13-31
New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam News Reporter Accuses Patrolmen of Intimidating Negro Patrons of Uptown Theatre in Heights

Departmental charges of conduct unbecoming an officer were filed by T. R. Poston, Amsterdam News reporter, against three patrolmen of the Thirty-fourth precinct station house, 187th street and Wadsworth avenue, Monday.

The patrolmen, William Freehill, James R. Goodwin and Afred Castagna, all white, will have a hearing before Inspector Thomas McDonald, Fifth district, Friday morning.

The charges grew out of the actions of the policemen in the recent discrimination proceedings at the Uptown Theatre, 170th street and Broadway. Poston, who had been sent to the movie house to investigate the report that Negroes were being refused admission to the theatre, declares that the officers seized him and hustled him away from the ticket booth when he attempted to secure a ticket for admission to the establishment. When he protested against their actions, he charges that the patrolmen told him to leave the scene or they would "run him in."

In telling of the incident, the reporter says that he tried to approach the ticket booth of the theatre on the evening of May 1, bt was stopped by the doorman, who told him that the couldn't buy a ticket. When he insisted upon applying for admission he was blocked by three white civilians who were standing on each side of the booth, and who surrounded him and threatened him with bodily injury unless he left the premises. When he protested to the two patrolmen on duty at the movie house, he charges that they hustled him to the edge of the crowd which surrounded the place and tried to make him leave the scene.

He returned to the theatre on the evening of May 4, accompanied by R. E. Baker, 2588 Seventh avenue and charges that the same procedure was gone through, although the two officers on duty were more high-handed in their methods. When one of the patrolmen sought to make him leave the booth of the movie house by pushing him into the crowd, Poston charges that a white man who had been standing behind the booth approached the other policeman and told him "There's another nigger over there in the crowd, run him in, too!"

The management of the theatre, which is owned by Lee Ochs, white, accuses the motion picture operators' union, with whom they had broken, of seeking to break up the attendance at the picture house by importing truckloads of Negroes from Harlem, and paying them to become disorderly after they have entered the establishment. This reported plot on the part of the union is given by the managers as the reason for their policy of discrimination against Negro patrons.

Charges of disorderly conduct were preferred against four men: Frank Price, 12½ West 135th street; Mack Bird, 318 West 134th street; David Moriss, 103-05 Northern boulevard, Astoria, L. I., and Philip Johnson, 25 West 122d street, by the management of the Gem Theatre, also owned by Lee Ochs, last Wewnesday. The management charged that they were employed by the union to foment trouble at the movie house. The four men, who were represented by Attorney Demerald H. Williams, 200 West 135th street, were found not guilty and discharged when arraigned before Magistrate W. C. McGee in West Side Court last Wednesday night.

Cop Accused by Four in "Green Pastures" Cast

Amsterdam News

Nelson Ruttenberg, deputy police commissioner, heard charges Thursday against Traffic Officer McKenna, who is charged with insulting and abusive language to members of "The Green Pastures" cast on December 11.

5-13-31

William T. Andrews, special legal assistant of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, represented the complaining cast members. Those present to testify against the police officer were Mrs. Inez Richardson Wilson, Miss Evelyn Burwell, Miss Massie Patterson and D. K. Williams. It was charged by all witnesses that the police officer ordered the taxicab to move on before they had had a chance to enter it, and that when they asked the taxicab driver to stop until they had safely entered the police officer spoke to them in insulting and abusive terms.

New York

At a hearing held on December 26 last, at which the complainants and Mr. Andrews for the N. A. A. C. P. appeared, the officer confessed his guilt.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S SEGREGATION ORDER HITS SCHOOL CORPS

Amsterdam News
5-27-31
New York, N. Y.

Young R. O. T. C. Lieutenant at City College Ordered to Go to "Negro" Camp Instead of With White Classmates

Pursuant with a policy of discrimination practiced by the United States War Department for more than three years, Milton F. Quander, 18, first lieutenant in the City College R. O. T. C. has been ordered to leave his classmates who go to Plattsburg, N. Y., on June 11, for training, and report to Camp Hunt, Va., "where Negro reserve officers are sent," it was learned yesterday.

Quander, holder of three honor medals and captain-elect of next year's R. O. T. C. rifle team, was first informed of the discrimination three weeks ago by a white sergeant in the office of the commandant of the City College corps. Informed that he was to receive separate camp orders, he appealed to Capt. David Barrett for an explanation.

He was then referred to Col. George Chase Lewis, commandant of the R. O. T. C. at that institution, who confirmed the order, telling him that it was the policy of the War Department to send Negro reserve officers to Camp Hunt, Va., while their white classmates went to Plattsburg.

Unwilling to submit to the humiliation of being separated from his class, whose study of the advanced military science course automatically provides training at the New York State camp, Quander presented the facts of the case to Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan of the Twenty-first district. Gavagan immediately launched a fight to allow the youth to maintain his position in his company.

The congressman sent telegrams to Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding general of Governors Island, and Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, protesting the order given the youth, and asking that the policy be changed. He received an immediate wire from Maj. Gen. Ely stating:

"Milton F. Quander has been sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for training pursuant to War Department policy of three years' standing under which colored R. O. T. C. students are trained at that station."

Receiving no answer from the Secretary of War, Congressman Gavagan wrote the cabinet member again Monday morning. The letter read:

"Under date of 19th inst., I telegraphed you as follows:

"Milton F. Qander, First Lieutenant, R. O. T. C., City College, New York, has been informed he cannot accompany his classmates to Plattsburg for training because of a policy of the War Department to send colored students elsewhere. Shall appreciate it if you will use your good offices to prevent cruel prejudice being shown this American boy.

"No reply having been received, I again request the courtesy of a reply that would seem to be due me entirely aside from the consideration of the courtesy due my official position."

Quander, who lives with his father, John P. Qander, assistant cashier of Dunbar National Bank, at 226 West 150th street, is a junior at City College. He was graduated from Dunbar High School in Washington in 1928. The youth was presented a gold medal for second place in the Manual of Arms last year. He won a varsity medal in rifle competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Telegraphic championship and another medal as a member of the R.O.T.C. rifle team this year. He has been elected to the captaincy of the latter team for next year.

Quander refused to comment upon his plans for the future and would not discuss his plan of action in case the War Department refuses to change its policy and sends him to the camp in Virginia.

Disabled Men Face Jim-Crow Attempt

Amsterdam News
5-27-31
New York,

Threatened Walkout Halts Hotel's Racial Ban on Veterans

W 24.

An attempt to force Negro delegates to the tenth annual convention of the Disabled Veterans of the World War at Middleton, N. Y., Friday and Saturday, to leave Mitchell Inn, convention headquarters, and seek other accommodations in the town, was reported by representative of the Harlem Post, No. 3, upon their return to the city Sunday.

According to Oliver Y. Grey, commander of the local post, the hotel officials refused toi show them to their rooms when they called at the hotel, insisting that the reservations had been given to someone else through mistake. They maintained this attitude until several white veterans, learning of the matter, threatened to leave the inn in a body. No further difficulties were experienced after the men had been given their reservations.

Commander Grey was accompanied to the convention by Herbert S. Walker, Henry H. Tookes, and David Codley, all members of the only Negro chapter of the organization in the United States.

Discrimination - 1931

New York

Chancellor of Syracuse University Backs His Deans on Color Question

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
9-12-31

Official "Surprised at Misunderstanding" on Letter Suggesting Another School for Harlem Girl—Thirkield Hits Bias

Expressing surprise at the "apparent misunderstanding of the kindly intent of the personal letters from some of our deans," Charles W. Flint, white, chancellor of Syracuse University, where a young Harlem girl was advised not to enroll in the College of Home Economics, stated that there was nothing he could add to the statement of the deans, in answer to a letter from Channing H. Tobias, secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., it has been learned.

The girl was Miss Gertrude Charles, 19, 211 West 149th street, whose mother, Mrs. Helen L. Charles, was "strongly recommended" not to enroll her daughter in the college at Syracuse University in a letter from Acting Dean Eugenie A. Leonard, because the girl might be "very much isolated socially."

"I have not investigated the case of Miss Charles at all," Chancellor Flint wrote to Mr. Tobias, a fellow alumnus of Drew University, "I am a little surprised at the way in which she and her advisers have played the matter up, apparently misunderstanding the kindly intent of the personal letters of some of our deans. I think our general attitude at Syracuse is well known and also our practice, and I do not know what I could add to that and also to the statement of the deans."

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of the Methodist Episcopal Church also expressed a protest against the attitude of the dean of the College of Home Economics in a letter to Chancellor Flint. Stressing the national significance of the situation, he wrote:

"The hope of the South as regards the abatement of race prejudice is in the women and the student groups in the colleges. In the nearly fifty years of my personal life identification with the Negro group I see larger signs of hope than ever before. If this young woman is shut out of Syracuse it would evidently be on the basis of prejudice and race discrimination. What an example to the South, which is now facing the race question with a broader sympathy and a finer spirit of race recognition and co-operation."

The prelate described the university's action as cruel and unchristian. and asserted that Negroes should be regarded as individuals and not in mass.

SPIRITUALISTS BOLT

Amsterdam News

N. Y. BODY SECEDES BECAUSE OF COLOR BAR

Buffalo, N. Y., July 23, 1931. (ANP) —The General Assembly of Spiritualists of New York State has withdrawn from the National Spiritualist Association of which it has been a member since 1914.

7-26-31

This step has been taken because of the action of the national body in barring colored people from membership and a doctrinal difference.

Secret Session

In secret session, held in the Hotel Statler, this city, limited to official representatives of the 130 Spiritualist Churches in New York State, a resolution for withdrawal was offered Thursday afternoon by John Heiss, New York, president of the General Assembly and after a short discussion was passed with only four dissenting votes.

To the Associated Negro Press representative, Mr. Heiss stated:

"We cannot with clear consciences disfranchise some of our members in that way; we want to feel that spiritualism is for all people and has no part in race prejudice."

Extracts from the resolutions are:

"We deem it our duty as Spiritualists to combat prejudice and strive to uphold the principles of universal brotherhood, and protect our movement against encroachments on the lofty principles expressed by the pioneers of modern spiritualism.

"We, therefore, declare all relations with the National Spiritualists' Association severed and instruct the officers of the General Assembly of Spiritualists of the State of New York to return to the National Spiritualist Association their charter with notice of this state's withdrawal from the National Spiritualist Association."

COLOR BAR CAUSE OF WITHDRAWAL OF SPIRITUALISTS

Afro-American

BUFFALO, N.Y. — (ANP) — The General Assembly of Spiritualists of New York State has withdrawn from the National Spiritualist Association of which it has been a member since 1914.

7-25-31

This step has been taken because of the action of the national al body in barring colored people from membership and a doctrinal difference.

Secret Session

In secret session, held in the Hotel Statler, this city, limited to official representatives of the 130 Spiritualist Churches in New York State, a resolution for withdrawal was offered Thursday afternoon by John Heiss, New York, president of the General Assembly and after a short discussion was passed with only four dissenting votes.

To the Associated Negro Press representative, Mr. Heiss stated:

"We cannot with clear consciences disfranchise some of our members in that way; we want to feel that spiritualism is for all people and has no part in race prejudice."

Extracts from the resolutions are:

"We deem it our duty as Spiritualists to combat prejudice and strive to uphold the principles of universal brotherhood, and protect our movement against encroachments on the lofty principles expressed by the pioneers of modern spiritualism.

"We, therefore, declare all relations with the National Spiritualists Association severed and instruct the officers of the General Assembly of Spiritualists of the State of New York to return to the National Spiritualist Association their charater with notice of this state's withdrawal from the National Spiritualist Association."

Jim Crow Breaks Up Unity In Spiritualist Church

Chicago, Ill.

BUFFALO, N. Y. July 22.—(ANP)—The General Assembly of Spiritualists of New York State has withdrawn from the National Spiritualist Association, an organization of which it has been a member since 1914.

This step has been taken because of the action of the National body in barring colored pepole from membership and a doctrinal difference.

7-26-31

In secret session, held in the Hotel Startler, this city, limited to official representatives of the 130 Spiritualist Churches in New York State; a resolution for withdrawal was offered Thursday afternoon by John Heiss, New York, president of the General Assembly and after a short discussion was passed with only four dissenting votes.

To the Associated Negro Press representative M. Heiss stated: "We cannot with clear conscience disfranchise some of our members in that way; we want to feel that spiritualism is for all people and has no part in race prejudice."

Extracts from the resolutions are: We deem it our duty as Spiritualists to combat prejudice and strive to uphold the principles of universal brotherhood, and protect our movement against encroachments on the lofty principles expressed by the pioneers of Modern Spiritualism.

We, therefore, declare all relations with the National Spiritualists Association severed and instruct the officers of the General Assembly of Spiritualists of the State of New York to return to the National Spiritualist Association their charter with notice of this states' withdrawal from the National Spiritualist Association, and to eliminate from the constitution and by-laws all reference to the National Spiritualist Association, taking such legal steps as they deem necessary to empower the General Assembly of Spiritualists to issue charters, grant ordinations certificates and other papers, and to conduct its business as a sovereign self governing body, vesting the executive powers in the hands of the board of directors of the General Assembly of Spiritualists.

NO COLORED CAN LIVE IN TOWN NEAR BUFFALO

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
8-15-31

TONOWANDO, N.Y.—This town has become an immigrant's paradise so much so that the foreign-born population of Poles, Slavs, Hungarians and Italians has passed a law whereby a colored person cannot make his home within the town limits.

Colored people may work here, but at nightfall they must wend their way to Buffalo, the nearest city. Recently these people, some of whom have not been in the United States long enough to learn how to speak English, passed out circulars calling for a mass meeting to protest against what they termed the persecution of the foreign born.

They claimed their homes were being disgracefully raided by federal agents. They claimed that their wages were gradually forced down to a mere pittance by the omnipresent threat of Ellis Island. They went on to state that a farce of legalized deportation is herding perfectly good-citizens out of the United States.

These folks come from countries which pay them the munificent wages of forty and fifty cents a day to a country which pays them four, five and six dollars per day. Now they protest a fifty cent salary decrease.

Many of them, instead of making an honest attempt to gain admittance to this country, will pay from $100 to $1,500 to be smuggled in. Then when discovered, they howl at the treatment they receive while awaiting deportation.

The residents here can't name a single reason why they oppress the colored man, but are merely following precedent.

Two Art Students Face Negro Quota

New York, N.Y.
9-30-31

Grand Central School Has Limit, Secretary Tells The Amsterdam News

At least two Negro students, after having been accepted by mail for reg-

istration at the ritzy Grand Central School of Art, Grand Central Terminal, were denied admission when they applied in person at the opening of the school term, The Amsterdam News has learned.

Miss Elba Lightfoot of Chicago and Zell Ingram of Cleveland, the registration fees of both of whom had been accepted by mail by the school, were told upon arrival by Miss Nina C. Strutzel, secretary of the school, that the quota for Negro students had been filled and accordingly they could not be admitted. Miss Lightfoot was informed that five was the limit of colored students acceptable to the school and that this quota had already been filled.

Questioned Monday at the school by The Amsterdam News, Miss Strutzel said that the institution maintained a racial quota, but declined to state the number or to name the students admitted under the quota. Such information, she said, could be released only by Edmond Gracien, president of the school. Mr. Gracien could not be located Monday or yesterday.

Refused admission by the Grand Central Art School which caters largely to wealthy diletantes, Miss Lightfoot and Mr. Ingram registered on Monday at the Art Students' League, where they report they have been cordially received. Miss Lightfoot lives with her cousin, Miss Emerald Johnson at 1990 Seventh avenue. Ingram, a talented young artist and wood carver, recently returned to the States after touring the West Indies with Langston Hughes this summer. He is staying at the 135th street Y. M. C. A.

Protest Court Order Which Closed N. Y. Bathing Beach

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Civic leaders of Throggs Neck, led by George Crolius, 3202 Schley Ave., near Vincent Ave., were granted a permanent injunction by Justice Schmuck in Bronx supreme court Saturday enjoining Solomon Reilly, real estate dealer, and the Interfraternity Council, Inc., from operating a public bathing beach and cabaret for our people at the foot of Vincent Ave., facing Long Island Sound.

The injunction fight, which also named the Elizer Realty company, listed as owner of the Vincent Ave. property, had its inception two years ago when Throggs Neck residents objected to, as they claimed, the "noisy and offensive" behavior of visitors at the Race club.

Obtain Temporary Injunction

Taking their complaints to Justice Hatting in Bronx supreme court last December, the Throggs Neck residents succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction restraining the club from operating. Despite the injunction, however, Reilly, vice president of the Interfraternity council and president of the Elizer Realty concern, continued his fight to have the injunction vacated.

The injunction suit came to trial before Justice Schmuck and a score of Throggs Neck residents took the stand and testified to the "offensive and unlawful" use of the Vincent Ave. premises.

Justice Schmuck's injunction specifically prohibits the club owners from using their premises for a dance hall, cabaret, public bathing place or other place of amusement "until a license to permit them to do so has has been granted by the proper municipal authorities."

Going a step further, Justice Schmuck expressly admonished the Race club owners from "continuing or permitting the use of the premises in a noisy, offensive or disorderly manner, to the annoyance of the residents and detriment of the property owners of the neighborhood."

This admonition, Justice Schmuck stated, will stand even if the club owners succeed in obtaining a license to operate either a dance hall or a public bathing beach.

At this point the judge told of the rules and regulations of order of a clubhouse.

At the trial the Throggs Neck residents charged that the resort had operated despite the fact that Oct. 7, 1929, the Elizer Realty company was denied a license to operate a dance hall. It was testified the club owners charged for parking of cars and for bathing privileges.

In granting the temporary injunction, Justice Hatting indicated that the Interfraternity council was created as a membership corporation for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of obtaining licenses from local authorities to operate a public resort.

Resort Not a Nuisance

Reilly, who has conducted a large real estate business at 400 Manhattan Ave., and owns considerable property, testified with his witnesses who were some of the leading business and professional men in Harlem, that the resort was not a nuisance and said that its doors were never opened after 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening. The members of the Interfraternity council, he pointed out, were some of the leading men of Harlem.

Ever since the resort was opened, Reilly said, he has been subjected to "persecution" by the neighbors.

"I claim," Reilly declared when the injunction was begun, "that there were dozens of places where whites could go and enjoy themselves, but not one single place where Colored people could go and enjoy themselves without being exposed to snubs and insults." Reilly closed his testimony by saying we have as much right as the whites to a bathing resort of our own.

It will be recalled that on the Sunday Reilly opened his bathing resort after much money had been spent by him following the purchase of the property, the whites in the Throgg Neck section made quite a holiday of the event by placing signs of all sorts around the building stating "Niggers, we do not want you." And many other insulting signs, while the guests that attended the opening of the resort were of the best of the Race.

Myles A. Paige Struck by Democratic Captain, but Magistrate Fines Him $5

Tennessean on Bench Here Discounts Lawyer's Witnesses and Accepts Attack Story by Friends of White Tammanyite

Myles A. Paige, attorney, with offices at 100 West 125th street, was found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined $5 Sunday night in the Seventh District Magistrates' Court, on a charge made by Benjamin H. Geller, white, 2 West 120th street. Mr. Paige had filed a charge against Geller after being struck by the white man in a registration room.

Mr. Paige, who is Republican captain of the Eleventh election district in the Nineteenth Assembly district, charged that he was attacked by Geller in the booth at 212 West 120th street. His face was lacerated. Geller is Democratic captain of the same district, where the population is predominantly colored.

The lawyer said the Democrat struck him in the face when he insisted that a prospective voter brought in by Geller should take the literacy test because he had not lived in the state for four years. When Patrolman Lehman was called in Geller insisted that Paige be arrested, too. Both were arraigned in the Magistrates' Court, October 6, before Magistrate Hulon Capshaw, a native of Tennessee and member of the Andrew J. Keating Democratic Club of the Thirteenth district. The case continued for five nights. Witnesses were called and examined for both sides by Francis E. Rivers, who represented Paige, and Irving Isaacs, white, a member of the Cayuga Democratic Club.

Reuben P. Smith, 71 West 118th street; Mrs. Cornelia Glover, 458 Manhattan avenue; Mrs. Gertrude B. Jackson, 32 West 119th street, and two election district inspectors, Jesse Casminsky and Thomas Dillon, testified that Paige was attacked by Geller, but Magistrate Capshaw discounted their testimony. Patrolman Monahan of the West 123d street station, who was on patrol duty at the time of the altercation, denied knowledge of the trouble. Other witneses said he came in and caught Paige by the collar and raised his club to strike him.

With the exception of Deputy Sheriff Monte A. Constantine, 204 West 120th street, all of Geller's witnesses were white. They testified that Paige not only hit Geller, but also used an epithet in addressing him. Mr. Constantine was subpoenaed.

In reviewing the case Magistrate Capshaw said that he believed Geller's witnesses to be more truthful than Paige's. The charge against Geller was dismissed.

Mr. Rivers announced that he would appeal the case to the Appellate Division of Special Sessions.

Discrimination-1931

New York

COURIER EXPOSES GIGANTIC JIM-CROW SCHEME

Courier 12-5-31

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—The amazing plan to create a "colored" post-graduate medical department of Columbia University was revealed here Monday when it was learned from confidential sources that the president of the Harlem Hospital Medical Board, Dr. John Connors, had been approached by representatives of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, 303 E. 20th street, which is now the post graduate department of Columbia, with a plan to take over the colored medical students of Columbia. It is said that the Columbia representative opened the conversation with the Harlem medical chief with the remark that he supposed Dr. Connors knew "colored and white doctors could not be trained together in New York." To this Dr. Connors is said to have replied: "I don't know any such thing."

Pittsburgh Courier 12-5-31

This exclusive information was revealed to The Pittsburgh Courier by a physician who has been watching developments in the New York hospital situation since last spring when the alleged effort of the Julius Rosenwald Fund representatives from Chicago to establish an alleged "jim-crow' hospital was turned down by the Manhattan Medical Society. It is also rumored in Harlem medical circles that there were further details to the Columbia offer to turn Harlem Hospital into a "jim crow" section of the University which have not been definitely revealed, but these rumors say lucrative professorships in medicine and surgery were dangled before the eyes of the Harlem staff if they would consent to the plan. The negotiations are said to have been conducted in the greatest secrecy as it was hoped the plan could be put over without such embarrassing publicity as the proposition of last spring suffered, but it has leaked out that some colored doctors were to be taken into the plan and be made professors in the "jim-crow" department, and it is rumored the salaries were to range from $7,000 to $15,000 a year, which, it is said, the general understanding was given that these salaries would be guaranteed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

It is said the New York Post Graduate Hospital, up until it was taken over by Columbia about two years ago as its post graduate department, flatly refused to accept Negro students, and let the matter go at that. But when the hospital was taken over by Columbia it is said Columbia could not afford to be so crude in its handling of the race question, so although Negro students who applied directly to the post-graduate department were turned down, when they applied at the university proper they were accepted and sent to the post-graduate department. As a result, it is said as many as seven or eight Negro students were taken into the department, where they had not been admitted before.

Immediately subtle efforts began to be made to get the Negro students out, it is alleged. After the direct effort of the Rosenwald Fund to get a "jim-crow" hospital failed, it is said, contacts began to be made with different staff members of Harlem Hospital to see if there was any possibility of bringing that institution into the Columbia medical scheme, so all Negro students could be shifted there. The first contacts were made through a Negro member of the Harlem Hospital staff, it is said, and he turned the offer down flat, refusing to even meet the representatives of the post-graduate department to discuss the matter. The Columbia representatives then took the matter directly to the head of the Harlem Medical Board, who is white, and after he had heard what they had to say, it is said he told them in no uncertain language that Harlem Hospital is run on American principles of fair play which do not recognize color, and that it will continue to be run on that basis as long as he is connected with it, and that he would not give any support to their "jim-crow" plans. He is alleged to have said that patients are accepted in the hospital without regard to race or color, that physicians and nurses attempt to save human life and relieve human suffering without regard to race or color, that nurses and doctors are employed without regard to race or color, and on these principles the hospital will continue to operate.

But even this report did not stop the plan to ease out the colored students at the Columbia Medical School. It is said several interviews were later held with representatives of the Howard University Medical school and a representative from Fisk University together with the president of the National Medical Association to discuss "ways and means of improving the post-graduate opportunities for Negro doctors in New York." It was pointed out by one Harlem physician that the law of the State of New York makes ample provision for just such a thing and what these people are trying to do is get around the law which admits Negroes to the New York hospitals without distinction, and set up a jim-crow department.

The late effort to carry through the "jim-crow" plan occurred last week when, it is said, a meeting of some Negro physicians was held at the New York Academy of Medicine, to which no Negro belongs, to discuss the same proposition. It is known that several Harlem physicians are wide awake to every move that is being made, and propose to fight the plan at every turn. New York hospitals are regarded as the fairest to Negroes in the United States, and they intend to see that no "jim-crow" policy enters, particularly like the Provident Hospital in Chicago, which is sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia, which is said to have been supported by the Julius Rosenwald Fund instead of Douglass Hospital there because Douglass Hospital would not agree to become the "jim-crow" department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Says Whites Are Favored

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Negroes are being discriminated against in apportionment of work to the unemployed and thus are made easy converts to Communism, T. Arnold Hill, director of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League, charged today.

Courier 12-26-31

Discrimination - 1931

Atty. Myles A. Paige Assaulted During Registration by Tammany Worker, Then Judge Fines Paige

Racial Bias Charged Against Magistrate Capshaw, Former Tennessean, Who Disregarded 6 Witnesses Against Democratic Captain

Assaulted by a Tammany worker and then fined $5 on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his assailant, although he emphatically denies having struck one blow in retaliation, was the brand of justice experienced by Myles A. Paige, former Deputy State Attorney General during registration week.

The story of the well-known race lawyer's endeavors to get fair play in the courts after having been struck in the mouth, has been going the rounds in Harlem and has been occasioning keen resentment. The fact that the man Paige had put under arrest for assaulting him got off scot free is being freely commented upon.

Paige and Benjamin Geller, white, got into an argument Tuesday evening, October 8, at the 7th election district of the 19th Assembly District, over the registering of a first voter. The colored lawyer, armed with a challenger's certificate, protested against enrolling the party in question unless he took the literacy test as required by law. The statutes provide that all who have come into the state since 1922 must take such a test to prove their eligibility to vote by the presentation of a diploma or certificates from the public schools. The applicant has lived in New York four years.

Paige's contention aroused the wrath of Geller, who is accused of striking the lawyer in the face and then dodging behind a police officer. The blue-coat is said to have grabbed Paige by the throat and was in the act of using his club when onlookers interfered.

Arrest Paige and Geller

The police officer was asked by Paige to arrest Geller which he refused to do. On the outside of Pubilc School No. 81, at 120th Public School No. 81, at 120th street, olas avenues, which is used as a polling place, both Paige and Geller between Seventh and St. Nich- was arrested by another policeman. Court on the charge on disorderly conduct. The case was postponed at Geller's request so as to be given time to secure witnesses and was called again October 11, when Paige's assailant produced four witnesses. One was a police officer, whose testimony that he separated the defendants was flatly contradicted, who swore he saw Paige strike Geller and that he ran between them to separate them.

Testimony that they saw Geller strike Paige was given by Thomas Dillon, Jesse Kasminiski, Mrs. Cornelia Glover and Mrs. May Jackson.

Magistrate Hulon Capshaw, a former resident of Tennessee, at first offered to dismiss the charges against both men if each would tender an apology to the other. Maintaining that without good cause he had been assaulted by Geller, who had started the trouble, Mr. Paige refused to act on the court's suggestion.

Magistrate Capshaw expressed himself as not believing the testimony of the six colored witnesses and imposed a fine of $5 against Paige. Geller was not fined.

Francis E. Rivers, attorney for Mr. Paige, is considering the advisability of having the case reviewed by a higher court. Geller was represented by Irwin Isaacs.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS FOR JEWS REJECTED

Plan Would Not Solve Problem of Discrimination, Committee Holds in Report.

VOCATIONAL AID IS URGED

Dr. Cyrus Adler Again Is Elected—Census of Prisoners Shows Only 1.74% in 10 Years Were Jews.

Establishment of medical schools for Jewish students would not solve the problem presented by discrimination against Jews by existing schools, according to a report submitted by the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the organization yesterday in the Hotel Astor.

The solution lies in the direction of better vocational guidance for Jewish students about to choose professions, the committee reported, but "this must not be understood to mean that the committee accepts existing discrimination."

The report disclosed the results of a census of Jewish inmates in State prisons in the United States. The figures showed that during the ten-year period from 1920 to 1929 a total of 394,080 prisoners were received by these institutions, of which number only 1.74 per cent were Jews. During the same decade the average percentage of Jews in the total population was 3.43.

The report discussed discrimination in employment in this country, the condition of Jews in European countries, Mexico and Cuba, calendar reform projects and immigration.

Report on Medical Schools.

"The failure of the medical schools to accept Jewish students in the same ratio as that of their number among applicants is not altogether traceable to anti-Jewish discrimination, as other factors are taken into account," said the report. "It is also true that the facilities of existing medical schools are far below the point when they can care for all the applicants who seek admission, but those who suggest increasing these facilities overlook the fact that, compared with many other countries, the United States is oversupplied with medical practitioners, especially in the large cities of the East, and that because of the resulting keen competition many abuses obtain.

"In the light of these and other facts the committee reached the conclusion that while it may be true that a very large number of ambitious and capable Jewish students are banned from the study of medicine, yet the establishment of a medical school for the accommodation of Jewish students is not the solution of the problem this situation presents. It would lead to further overcrowding of an already overcrowded profession, and would be tantamount to the acceptance and a tacit endorsement of discrimination therein and also encouraging such practice in other scholastic circles.

"Your committee feels thatthe solution lies rather in the direction of better vocational guidance for Jewish students about to choose professions. This must not be understood to mean, however, that the committee accepts existing discrimination."

The committee maintained that institutions of learning guided by considerations of race or creed in enrolling candidates violate the fundamental ideals such institutions are expected to foster and promote.

Regarding the condition of Jews in Poland the committee made public correspondence with Dr. Tytus Philipowicz, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, in which he declared the excesses were incited by extreme nationalists and expressed regret. The committee pointed out that until recently the Polish Government did little to remedy these conditions.

"The Jewish population have shown an extraordinary willingness to cast its lot with the country. But it is futile for the Polish Government and the Polish people to expect the fervent cooperation of the Jewish population unless and until that population is whole-heartedly received into the political and economic life of the country."

Celebrates 25th Anniversary.

In the afternoon the organization celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a public meeting. Addresses were made by Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee; Judge Irving Lehman, of the New York Court of Appeals, vice president, and James Marshall, whose father, Louis Marshall, was an organizer of the committee and is president from 1912 until his death in 1929.

Dr. Adler declared that neither in the United States nor elsewhere can the Jews afford "the luxury of their constant divisions." He made a plea for the cooperation of all in the attempts to solve the problems confronting Jews throughout the world.

Judge Lehman said, in similar vein: "There is no room for dissension among Jews in the race of our present problems. Each must render the service that he can."

Mr. Marshall remarked that in recent years there has been a fuller analysis of the historical causes of anti-semitism. "We have come to realize," he said, "that we cannot in a lifetime eradicate prejudice that has been preached against Jews for almost 2,000 years or terminate persecutions that have passed from land to land in the course of almost a thousand years."

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, a member of the executive committe and one of the organizers of the American Jewish committee, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago were unable to attend the meeting because of illness. It was the first meeting in twenty-five years at which Mr. Sulzberger was not present.

The following officers were re-elected: Dr. Cyrus Adler, president; Julius Rosenwald and Judge Irving Lehman, vice presidents; Samuel Leidesdorf, treasurer.

PREVENTS WOMAN SITTING IN THEATRE, HELD IN BAIL

NEW YORK—A former head usher at Loew's Valencia Theatre, in Jamaica, Long Island, has been held in $500 bail pending trial in the Court of Special Sessions, because he refused to allow a colored woman, Mrs. L. E. Williams, to sit in the orchestra seat to which her ticket entitled her.

Mrs. Williams was represented in court by Attorney Cecil H. Riley, to whom the case was referred by Dr. C. M. Reid, president of the Jamaica branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Reid and William T. Andrews, special Legal Assistant of the N. A. A. C. P. were both present in Court.

"Mrs. Williams made a convincing witness on her own behalf. O'Connors denied that he had discriminated against the complainant, but became confused in the attempt to explain that the orchestra was at that time filled to capacity. Magistrate Doyle decided that a prima facie case had been made out and held him for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. The action was brought against the wrong doer, and in no way involved the theater or its management."

DEMAND OUSTER OF WHITE WOMAN WHO HEADS PLACEMENT

Resolutions Passed at Stormy Session Brand Miss Buffington "Unworthy" of Directing Aid Work—Race Bias Laid to Bureau

Long smouldering resentment against alleged discriminatory practices by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committtee found unequivocal expression in caustic resolutions passed Friday night at a meeting held under auspices of the Association of Trade and Commerce at its headquarters, 2370 Seventh avenue. One hundred and fifty persons representing various shades of opinion attended.

The resolutions, introduced by William C. Anderson, Jr., executive secretary of the New York Harlem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and passed by acclamation, protested against the "segregation policy established by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee"; objected to the imposition of white social workers upon Harlem, and indicted Miss Adaline A. Buffington, white director of the Harlem branch of the relief committee, as "an unworthy person to administer relief to anybody, any race, anywhere, any time."

Charging that no city relief stations have been established in Harlem, whereas they have been set up in other parts of the city, the resolutions, the adoption of which precipitated a stormy session, placed the blame upon Miss Buffington. Not only had she failed to get relief stations started in Harlem, but she had "stated that there was no colored person capable of administering the work up here nor of being her assistant," according to the resolutions.

Further it was averred that Miss Buffington's "attitude in meeting representative colored citizens has been unsatisfactory in every respect, arrogant and hasty. She is unworthy and we will fight and oppose her administration to the suffering of Harlem where, an accurate survey has shown, live 40 per cent of the entire unemployed of the City of New York."

In an effort to defend Miss Buffington, who remained silent during the proceedings and left before the meeting was over, William Hodson, white, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, explained that she was capable, sincere and honest, although at times candid and blunt, which he suggested may have caused misunderstanding. Miss Buffington, who had formerly been with the Welfare Council, had upon the request of William H. Matthews, director of the Emergency Work Bureau, been released from that work to take charge of relief in Harlem. This is her second year in charge of the uptown work.

The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, chairman of the Harlem division of the fund raising committee, disavowed questioning Miss Buffington's ability or her racial attitude, but protested against her manner as cold and mechanical and her profession of "sympathy for colored people. "Persons with such sympathy who come averring they "know the Negro," he distrusted, he said. She had been arbitrarily placed in charge of the relief work in the community without consulting the people among

JEWS OPPOSE MEDICAL TRAINING SEGREGATION

The American Jewish Committee at its twenty-fifth annual meeting adopted a report against segregated medical education for Jews, which is exactly in line with the precedent set by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in opposing separate medical schools and separate training for Negro doctors and nurses.

The Relief Muddle

MISS ADALINE BUFFINGTON, director of relief work in Harlem, may or may not have said that there is no Negro capable of directing activities in Harlem or of assisting her in directing them; and Miss Ollie Rendell, who has been appointed to take charge of the Emergency Work Bureau, may not be guilty of racial prejudice solely because she allocated colored women to separate places for registration from white women. The conclusions of both of these white women may be justified and logical—for them: it all depends upon their way of thinking. After all, it is difficult to assist a person who doesn't want to be assisted and racial prejudice is largely a state of mind. Anyway, we are perfectly willing to give both of them a break and try to believe that they are sincere and have good intentions.

BUT THE PRIMARY OBJECT of the Emergency Relief Committee is to raise a fund of eighteen million dollars to finance emergency work and thus relieve distressful conditions in the city during the coming winter. Harlem's contribution to this fund—a widow's mite—is being made weekly and, according to the committee which resolved that the two white woman be replaced, Harlem people constitute 40 per cent of the unemployed in the city.

TO US, it would seem the part of wisdom for the general committee to avail itself of whatever assistance qualified Negroes can give in carrying out the purposes of the committee, and we know of no better way of doing this than by not appointing white workers to co-operate with the Harlem Advisory Committee who are unacceptable to so large a part of the Harlem public. A foreign ambassador must be acceptable to the government to which he is sent and he is recalled when his presence becomes objectionable for any reason whatsoever. The controversy over Miss Buffington and Miss Rendell has impaired their effectiveness and, like unacceptable foreign ambassadors they should be recalled. If they are really interested in alleviating the evils of unemployment, they will, of their own accord, ask to be relieved of work affecting conditions in Harlem. Failing voluntarily to do this they should be removed by the general committee.

Oppose Medical Jim-Crow

NEW YORK.—The American Jewish Committee at its 25th annual meeting adopted a report against segregated medical education for Jews which is exactly in line with the precedent set by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in opposing separate medical schools and separate training for Negro doctors and nurses.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE
NOV 28 1931

Harlem Session Fails to Censure Job Agency Head

Stormy Meeting Adjourns Without Vote on Resolution Assailing Director

Ouster Move Is Assailed

'Strong Language' Brings Uproar After Criticism

A resolution protesting against Miss Adaline A. Buffington as director of the Harlem branch of the Emergency Work Bureau because "her attitude in meeting representative colored citizens has been unsatisfactory in every respect, arrogant and nasty, and in our opinion she is an unworthy person to administer relief to anybody, any race, anywhere, any time," was greeted with disapproval by 150 citizens of Harlem at a meeting last night in the Association of Trade and Commerce Club at 2370 Seventh Avenue.

The resolution was introduced by William C. Anderson jr., executive secretary of the Harlem branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after a discussion of an hour and a half by William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, and representatives of the Harlem Fund Raising Committee.

Registrations Declared Canceled

George W. Harris, former Alderman and editor of "The New York News," who was chairman, charged that separate registration for the Negroes had been designated by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee; that 4,000 registrations of Negroes at a relief fund depot at 202 West 135th Street had been canceled and the registrants requested to repeat the process at different stations; that they were then given a card and requested not to return until informed by letter whether positions had been obtained; that white men were in charge of all the Harlem registration bureaus; that Miss Buffington, white, from the Welfare Council downtown, had declared that there were no Negro women capable of being her assistants; that the New York Urban League, the only Harlem organization equipped to handle relief work, had not been asked to help, and that the placement bureau scheduled to be opened after Thanksgiving had not been started.

Harris also said that Harlem was suffering more acutely than any other district of the city and that unless discrimination ceased and the situation was alleviated crime, disease and moral destruction would result.

Pastor Explains Protest

Members of the audience asked for the reason for placing blame on Miss Buffington and demanding her replacement. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James's Episcopal Church, 141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, who is chairman of the Fund Raising Committee of Harlem, explained that Miss Buffington had been chosen by the relief committee without consulting the Fund Raising Committee. He said there was no question of her color or her ability; the protest rested on the fact that Negro women of Harlem, cognizant of the community's needs and with as much training and ability, had been overlooked.

Hodson replied that he had no knowledge of anything in connection with Miss Buffington's appointment except that William H. Matthews, director of the Emergency Work Bureau, had asked for her release from the Welfare Council to take over the Harlem work.

Miss Buffington, he said, had worked with him in the Welfare Council for more than three years, and had proved herself sincere, honest, and capable. He remarked that she is candid and sometimes blunt, and suggested that she had been misunderstood for this reason.

Ability Not Questioned

Dr. Imes protested that Miss Buffington's ability was not questioned. The crux of the matter, he reiterated, was that her ideas seemed cold, hard, and mechanical; that she came protesting sympathy for colored people, and that because he for one always "distrusted people coming with 'sympathy' for the colored people" and wanted a person with sympathy for all people, it was felt that she was not suited to the job.

The discussion proceeded until members of the audience protested that Miss Buffington was being "put on the spot" for something over which she had no control, namely the discrimination against Negroes in emergency unemployment.

During the discussion Miss Buffington, who was present, left the meeting.

After Dr. Imes had pleaded that the people of Harlem would blame the fund raising committee for the failure of the relief administration and that, therefore, it should have something to say about the administration, the resolution was introduced.

A wave of protest greeted the strong language used against Miss Buffington and many rose to their feet to demand that it be modified. Chairman Harris ignored these demands and turned the meeting back to Dr. Aaron L. MacGhee, president of the association, for adjournment. No vote was taken.

Discrimination- 1931

North Carolina

Jim Crowism At Its Worst

Journal & Guide

IN spite of the best precautions and the obser ance of a wise policy of restraint there wi occur occasionally something to dampen the e thusiasm of those who hope and work for the ide in race relations, when white and black will mov around in our various phases of human endeavo without friction and without crossing the forbid den paths of either. Probably that is an unattain able ideal, but much has occurred in America t indicate that it is not.

Norfolk, Va

Thoughtful people of both races must de plore the humiliating experience to which Charles C. Spaulding of Durham was subjected in Ra leigh last week, when unknowingly he incurred the displeasure of a young man who had it in his mind to take the jim crow law into his own hands and punish Mr. Spaulding for what he conceived to be a violation of it. Of all men Charles C Spaulding would be the last to project himself into any sort of unpleasant situation. No man white or black has made a larger contribution to interracial harmony and respect for all laws.

8-15-31

TO understand what happened in Raleigh to one of the most beloved and gifted of our leaders one must understand that jim crowism is not a set of laws, it is a state of mind, and as such it is the foulest thing that has been inflicted upon southern Negroes. The term "jim crowism" is a foul name given to a foul system that inevitably flowed from the sectional hatreds and political mistakes that followed the civil war. When the 14th and 15th Amendments voided the notorious "black laws" adopted immediately after the war, and which returned the ex-slaves to a civil status worse than their chattel bondage, there came chaos, born of social fears and political grievances on the part of southerners, ignorance on the part of Negroes and political crimes and exploitation on the part of craven northern politicians. Out of all of this came jim crowism—a mass white psychology—which placed an indeterminate social and political curse upon Negroes.

• • • •

THEORETICALLY jim crowism, expressed in restrictive and repressive statutes, was intended to correct political abuses, prevent miscegenation, and insure white supremacy. It corrected some political abuses but it has by no means made politics respectable. It has not prevented miscegenation except in a legal sense. (Ask Dr. Plecker.) It has added nothing to supremacy of the white race that was not already insured by existing forces. On the other hand it has dwarfed the religion, the philosophy, the literature, and the soul of the South. Not that the South has been incapable of living a whole some religion, of propounding noble philosophie or of producing a fine literature; but that free inking and expression in these fields have been inhibited by the phantom called "social equality." For this distressing condition those who introduced slavery in America are doubtless responsible.

Neither law making nor law enforcement is in the hands of the best minds in America, although many of the best as well as the worst laws on the statute books were started on their way by best minds. Actually jim crowism has been enforced with the purpose of crushing the spirit, the pride, and the aspiration of Negroes. It has not accomplished these ends, for Negroes keep their heads erect despite the abuses and iniquities of jim crowism. But jim crowism has kept the spirit, the pride, and the aspirations of Negroes bruised and bleeding for more than a half century of struggle for a wholesome place in American civilization.

• • • •

AMONG the iniquities and inconsistencies in jim crowism we pass, for the purposes of this discussion, the main lever of the jim crow crushing machine, the long standing license afforded railroads and other common carriers to charge us equal fares for transportation and give us in return grossly inferior accommodations coupled with many indignities against which we have no legal recourse because public opinion supports the whole system. There is another lever, more insidious and subtle than the transportation mechanism, and that is the freedom afforded certain small merchants and tradesmen to evade the letter of the law in order to snare Negro trade and gives them immunity when they take the law into their own hands and abuse a Negro who unwittingly violates either the letter or spirit of the law. That is the sort of deceptive device that caught Mr. Spaulding when he entered a small cigar and soft drink shop and offered his patronage. He asked for a cold drink. The clerk mixed the drink and placed it on the counter. He then accepted the money for the drink, but when Mr. Spaulding stepped over to the rear of the place and started to take his drink the clerk knocked it from his hand and proceeded to brutally assault him.

The store in question is situated in the Negro business section of Raleigh. It occupies a building jointly with a Negro real estate firm and other Negro business and professional offices. A few doors from it is a Negro bank of which Mr. Spaulding is the president. Mr. Spaulding had patronized the place before and had been treated civilly. There was nothing in the circumstances to give him the impression that he would not be treated civilly on this occasion. It would have been a service to Mr. Spaulding and to the cause of interracial justice if the clerk had advised him that colored people were not served in the place.

• • • •

IT is fortunate perhaps for the whole question of race relations that this sort of rampant prejudice aimed its poisonous arrow at one of our most beloved and trusted leaders, and it is fortunate that Mr. Spaulding is so well known in all parts of the United States that the incident will serve to draw attention to the fact that as yet no Negro is safe from abuse, unprovoked insult, and even violence, for no other reason than that he is a Negro. For if a man who has spent his whole life in teaching tolerance and Christian and civil obedience is not safe, then no man is safe. It is true that the young man who committed the aggravated offense does not represent much of intelligence or of standing in his race, but he does represent a responsible pusiness, and he also represents a system of legalized repression which is condoned and sustained by the ruling public sentiment of the South.

DOCTOR SUES CITY FOR $100,000

Call

10-2-31

Kansas City Call

Patient Dies While Cops Hold Physician on Fake Larceny Charge

WILMINGTON, N. C.—(ANP) — Dr. Foster F. Burnette, of this city and one of North Carolina's leading physicians, has definitely announced that he will bring suit against the city of Philadelphia for $100,000 as a result of having been unnecessarily arrested by the so-called "bandit-patrol" of the Quaker town and detained against his will while a woman patient suffering from cancer died while awaiting his return from the hurried trip which had been made to secure more information on the use of radium and colloidal gold to treat the patient in question.

Dr. Burnette was accompanied by Dr. George W. Carnes, also of here, and both were arrested and otherwise embarrassed, while Dr. Carnes was refused permission to wire or telegram to Wilmington in regard to both his plight and his patient.

He presented proper credentials but was charged with the larceny of his own car. Suit will be filed at once.

Discrimination - 1931

Says He Is Black, Sues For $20,000

Journal and Guide

HIGH POINT, N. C.—(CNS)—Charging that he is listed in the city directory as a Negro, W. B. Byerly, white, local grocer, entered suit here Saturday in the Municipal Court for $20,000 damages from Miller Brothers of Asheville, publishers of the directory. 3-31

The directory reveals that Jack Byerly, colored, is listed as operating a grocery business in the colored section of the city [illegible] same address, while W. B. Byerly, white, is named as a grocer operating and residing in the white section. W. B. Byerly, however, is known to his friends as "Jack" Byerly.

CAROLINA INDIANS WANT COLOR LINE

Raleigh
Birmingham, Ala

Lumberton, N. C., Mar. 11.—(By ANP).—A group of "prominent" Indians of this section, Robeson County, recently visited the North Carolina legislature, in session at Raleigh, with a petition to have Indian schools of this county placed under the supervision of whites. The Indian schools are under the "supervisor of Negro schools," and the representative from Robeson, Ernest Graham, stated that he would introduce a bill to make the change effective, as his Indian constituents wish. The Indian schools of Robeson have always been under the supervision of the department of Negro education of the state of North Carolina. The bill has not yet been passed.

3-14-31

Carolina Indians Want Color Line

3-14-31

LUMBERTON, N. C., Mar. 12.—(ANP)—A group of "prominent" Indians of this section, Robeson county, recently visited the North Carolina legislature, in session at Raleigh, with a petition to have Indian schools of this county placed under the supervision of whites. The Indian schools are under the "supervisor of Negro schools," and the representative from Robeson, Ernest Graham, stated that he would introduce a bill to make the change effective, as his Indian constituents wish.

N.C. AMBULANCES HAULED INJURED WHITES FIRST

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Twenty injured men and women had to wait for first aid treatment until seven whites had been cared for following a wreck when a Southern Railway train crashed into a heavily loaded street car at the West Trade Street crossing here, Thursday.

Ambulances from colored undertaking establishments were the only means of carrying the wounded colored men to hospitals until the city hospital ambulances finished their work of caring for the whites first, an eye witness to the accident told the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Many Injured

The crash, in which 46 men and women were more or less seriously injured, was one of the most serious which has occurred here. The street car, which for the most part serves a large colored section of the city, was loaded to capacity when it started across the railway tracks of the Southern main line as the gate was opened. Just as the car reached the center the fast passenger train bore down upon it while those trapped inside struggled to leave the part of the car that it seemed the engine would hit.

The impact threw several through windows and some of them landed on and under the engine pilot. Others were hurled against the sides of the car and bruised about the body.

Ambulance in Crash

A secondary accident took place when an ambulance belonging to Grier and Thompson, undertakers, struck an automobile while hurrying to the scene. None of the injured are expected to be fatal hospital attendants say.

Those injured were:

Maceo Elder	Nannie Jordan
Sam Robinson	Marie Johnson
Robert James	Ella McCray
Gather Alexander	Annie Belle Lewis
Thomas Chisholm	Thelma James
Oliver Potts	Sally Frederick
Mills Price	Sadie Ferguson
Ransom Hall	Lula Cathey
Ola Ethridge	Daisy Craig
Mamie Bost	Rose Ingram

Not Taken to Hospital

Other passengers, who were injured but not taken to the hospital included:

Ida Gaddy	Blandina Springs
Ida Strowder	Garner Caldwell
M. L. Ross	Haymond Massey
Calvin Nicholas	Woodrow Simmons
Ella Beatty	Marvin Pearson
Maurice Miller	Harvey Mills
Esther Smith	Gentle Mobley
Sally Moore	

North Carolina

The Assault on Spaulding

The New York News 8

When C. C. Spaulding of The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company was viciously assaulted and thrown out of the cigar store in the O'Kelly Block in Raliegh a few days ago, racial progress in Dixie was kicked in the face. The venerable financier who like all his generation in the South has bent the knee that thrift might follow surrender of civic equality, was given the answer which all the race must heed. There can be no substitute for manhood rights and individual liberty. It is the proverb all over again of giving an inch and taking an ell'.

Spaulding surely knows his "white folks." Certainly he would not have dared to have attempted to drink a soda even from the bottle in a store rented from a colored landlord if he had not thought it was safe to do so. It was that surrender of a human right which invited the murderous attack of the young 'cracker' upon him.

With two teeth knocked out, kicked, bruised and bleeding, the stalwart old ex-slave remained true to traditions. He refused to allow his son and his friends to redress their grievance against the white man. He appealed to the law and the law of Dixie fined the savage caucasian moron, but reprimanded Spaulding.

What does it profit a man to gain the entire world and forfeit his manhood? What benefit will it be to the race to make material progress in Dixie and remain as serf with no rights which other men must respect. Material progress even in the South goes hand in hand with demands for the recognition of every right. Not only the hoodlums but the men of light and leading must fight back with their fists and with firearms when the challenge comes to their manhood. Like all others, we sympathize deeply with the genial and veteran financier. In all kindness we hope that the Spaulding assault will cause all colored men in the South to turn around and fight back!

Soda Clerk Who Beat Spaulding Up Is Find $15

Pittsburgh Pa

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 13—(CNS)—George W. Brown, the white soda clerk who was charged with assaulting C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, here several days ago, was fined $15 and costs by Judge Wiley G. Barnes in the Municipal Court on Thursday. Brown noted an appeal and gave bond in the sum of $25.

8-15-31

The case attracted considerable interest among colored citizens through the South and East. According to evidence introduced by Brown, who is employed in a smoke shop, he assaulted Spaulding Monday night when the latter refused to withdraw from the store to consume a soft drink he had purchased there. Brown said he asked Spaulding to go outside and when the latter demurred he shoved him out the door. He said the insurance man cursed him when he reached the street and that he then struck him several times.

Spaulding, who is nearly 60 years of age, testified that the soda-jerker kicked him out of the store and assaulted him as he lay on the sidewalk. He denied that he cursed him.

Spaulding averred that he hadn't the faintest idea of making trouble stating that he would be the last man in the world to get involved in anything that would stir up racial antagonism. He said he remained in bed two days as the result of Brown's beating. The racial issue was injected into the case by John W. W. Hinsdale, attorney for Brown who questioned Spaulding concerning his ideas on social equality. Hinsdale established the fact that Spaulding has only recently returned from a European journey, and asked if he had not come back with continental ideas concerning racial equality. Spaulding said he had not.

Victor Bryant, Durham attorney, was retained by Spaulding to assist City Prosecutor D. Staten Inscoe in the prosecution of the case against Brown. Both of the attorneys asked for conviction solely on the merits of the testimony concerning the assault without going into a discussion of racial discrimination.

The assault charge against Brown was brought by Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, welfare officer.

The Spaulding Episode

Chgo 8-22-31

By JESSE O. THOMAS

Because Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C., chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League and member of the board of directors of the National Urban League, is so widely and favorably known throughout the country, the news concerning an assault made upon his person a few days ago in Raleigh, N. C., caused a shock and jar from center to circumference of Negro culture in America.

According to news releases, Mr. Spaulding, who had just come out of a meeting in the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of which he is president, desired some refreshment. The weather being very warm, with the mercury hanging around 95, would naturally cause one to wish to be refreshed. In the interests of his company, and in connection with the Booker T. Washington parties, and those sponsored by his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton, where campaigns of good will and interracial understanding had been made through several southern states as well as attending

meetings of the National Negro Business League, Mr. Spaulding has traveled extensively throughout the South and is reasonably acquainted with southern customs.

(There is no way, of course, for a Negro, however much he may travel to memorize the different shades of changes in policy and practice that characterize the behavior of the Negro in relationship to the white community in all the southern states. Indeed, as he goes from one town to another, within the same state, and frequently within the same county, he finds contradictory practices. What a Negro does in Atlanta may not serve as an indication of what he may do in Savannah, Memphis, Birmingham or New Orleans.)

Notwithstanding the above, one does get a working knowledge of "how not to go there and how to come here." He is educated on how and where to look for "Colored." If he is hungry, he first finds a restaurant, and before he looks for food, he looks for "Colored," because he knows without that word, food is not obtainable.

The cigar store in which this "soda-jerking" clerk was employed, who assaulted Mr. Spaulding, is located in a Negro building in a Negro section of the town. In the experience of Mr. Spaulding, as he has traveled parts of the South, it has been quite the usual thing for a Negro to go into a business similarry situated and drink a bottle of coca cola or any other soft drink, so with him this was no innovation or precedent he was seeking to establish.

White people who are so afraid of being contaminated by Negroes would be expected to conduct their business places as far from sections of town occupied by Negro business as possible. The fear of infection should discourage them from living in a Negro building. When a white business concern is located in a Negro section it is generally accepted as *prima facie* evidence that this individual is seeking Negro patronage and is prepared to accord Negro customers every reasonable courtesy.

Proceeding upon this basis in the light of all his experience, Mr. Spaulding went to his fellow tenant's cigar store (the bank of which Mr. Spaulding is president rents from the Berry O'Kelley estate, from which the cigar store proprietor also rents) for temporary relief from the excessive heat by purchasing a cold drink. He was assaulted because he proceeded to drink his coca cola in the cigar store, knocked down, kicked two teeth knocked out. The police who were called refused to make an arrest. It was only after some local citizens had sworn out a warrant for his assailant that the man was arrested. He was then released on a $25 bond.

Mr. Spaulding was a member of the board of trustees of Shaw University located at Raleigh. In addition to his official business connections, he had other reasons to have been in Raleigh frequently, so he was not a stranger in the capitol city of the "old North state." This clerk could look at Spaulding and see he was not a tramp, a "burly brute," nor a "young upstart."

The clerk knew what would be the attitude of the police as a result of a white man's beating a Negro, regardless of how insignificant the white man may appear in the eyes of the general community, and how outstanding the Negro may loom up in the appreciation of the general community. The fact that Spaulding's son and many other prominent colored people stood there powerless and helpless is one of the tragedies of the social order of which we are a part.

Some will say that Mr. Spaulding should not have gone into this white man's place to get a drink; that he should have gone into a Negro's cold drink stand. That however is just one of the factors involved. The question of how far one should go to buy a bottle of soda water from a Negro is an open debate.

The other question is whether or not a tenant in a Negro building who assaults a Negro because he attempts to drink a bottle of coca cola in his place of business which has been purchased of what other Negroes, assuming that a great many Negroes do patronize this business because it is in a Negro neighborhood, are going to do about it. Since this is apt to happen to any Negro, it seems that it is sufficient to call attention of the leaders of the necessity of taking up this whole question with the mayor and chief of police in order to give the Negro population a larger measure of safety protection at the hands of the Police Department. Of course as long as there are segregation laws the most that can be done in any community where these laws operate is to make a gesture in the name of justice and equity.

What happened to Spaulding may happen to any Negro, regardless to who he is, what his position is, how long he has lived in the community and what his accomplishments may be. He will not have to wait until he walks into a cigar store to buy a soft drink to be beaten up. It is well for all Negroes to keep this in mind—that age, achievement, culture refinement offer no immunity from assault from white ruffians if the occasion, in the judgment of the individual white man, justifies it. Whenever a Negro does something that a white man thinks he should not do, he is no longer a good Negro and may be then and there handled in any way that the person offended feels that he ought to be handled.

I heard a few days ago that a Negro was knocked in the head with a hatchet by a white man on Produce Row in Atlanta with a policeman standing ten feet of him and there was no arrest made. Our only hope in a measure of security is through building interracial sentiment of tolerance and understanding that may serve in some degree to neutralize the evil effect of the jim crow practice and segregation law.

C. C. SPAULDING'S ATTACKER ONLY FINED $15

8-15-31

RALEIGH, N.C. — George W. Brown, white, soda clerk who attacked C. C. Spaulding president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, because he attempted to drink a bottle of coca cola in a cigar store where Brown is employed, was fined $15 in the municipal court last week.

The fine was imposed by Judge Wiley G. Barnes after considerable argument on both sides. Brown immediately posted $25 bond and declared his intention to take an appeal.

Brown, who is employed in Conyer's Smoke Shop, located on the corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets, declared that when he sold Mr. Spaulding the drink he asked him to go outside and drink it, and when the customer refused, he shoved him out the door, and when Mr. Spaulding cursed him he went to work on him with his fists.

Social Equality

Mr. Spaulding, who is about 60 years of age, stated that the clerk smacked the bottle from his hand, threw him out of the store and kicked him several times as he lay on the sidewalk. He denied that he had used profanity and declared that he had not the slightest intention of causing trouble.

John W. Hinsdale, white, attorney employed by Brown, attempted to inject the racial issue into the case when he asked Mr. Spaulding if he had not recently returned from Europe with continental ideas of social equality which he wanted to establish here. Hinsdale's argument was objected to by attorneys for Mr. Spaulding, who demanded that the racial issue be left out of the proceedings entirely and the case merely tried on the evidence of assault.

The assault charge was brought Brown by Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, Raleigh welfare officer. Mr. Spaulding remained in bed for two days after the attack.

Mr. Spaulding, North Carolina is Unsafe

8-22-31

The assault upon Mr. C. C. Spaulding in a soft drink establishment should help to wake up North Carolina from a false sense of security.

One of the country's foremost men, a peaceful, law abiding citizen, is attacked by a white clerk at a soda fountain, who knocks him down knocks out three teeth and in general gives him a physical and mental shock that might well prove permanently disabling.

The reason for this was that Mr. Spaulding drank his bottle of pop inside the door rather than outside.

For all this, the cowardly "Gene Tunney" who strikes a man many years his senior, is fined $15, and appeals from that fine.

In the face of these facts what does the sleepy town of Raleigh do besides snore? Not much.

George W. (Gene Tunney) Brown, white, the soda clerk, is still clerking in the store which is in the colored section and in a building owned by colored people.

No white person should be permitted to run a jim crow soft drink place in a colored building. Had the owners of the building observed that fundamental principle, this incident would have been avoided.

Evidence, however, has long piled up proving that the South is unsafe either for colored business or individual colored persons.

The fate of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta is one case in point. Georgia's efforts to embarrass the National Benefit Life Insurance Company by declaring it bankrupt is another.

Some time ago, Mrs. Anna E. Malone moved Poro College from St. Louis to Chicago, declaring, "the South is unsafe for colored business."

The South is unsafe. Tuskegee knows it. Hampton knows it. The lynchings tell their own story.

Sooner or later the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will have to move its home office and personnel out of the South.

The country has too few Spauldings to sacrifice any of them upon the altar of race prejudice.

Discrimination - 1931

RACIAL QUESTION EMBROILS OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Sociologist Is Dismissed For Views On Social Matters In His Teachings

Argus 6-5-31

FACULTY HIT ACTIONS

St. Louis Mo

Condemn President And Trustees For Denial Of Freedom Of Speech In Case

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—Ohio State University, the college whose football team left its colored star at home when they went to play the Navy eleven, is again attracting attention due to attitude of its officials over a matter involving an interracial issue. This time the cause has been the dismissal of Prof. Hebert A. Miller, white sociologist, for holding "too free an attitude on racial questions." But instead of being given little attention as in the case of the football player, an unexpected boomerang has developed. There has come forth vigorous protest by the faculty ministers and citizens, and a resolution condemning the action has been introduced in the Ohio General Assembly.

Prejudice Is Evident

Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of the university, and the board of trustees laid their action in not renewing Prof. Miller's contract to an address he made in India which they claimed was in Mahatman Gandhi, the little brown man who led the non-violence campaign of his people against the British rule, and on the grounds the parents of some of his students objected to his teachings.

At the same time, Dr. James E. Haggerty, head of the sociology department, revealed that he had received no complaints on Prof. Miller's teachings.

Professor Miller is considered an authority on the question of races and race relations. It was to some of his teachings on this subject that parents of white students were said to have complained. In this connection it was brought out that the school has a larger enrollment of colored students than any white state college in the country (more than 300) which might have accentuated the race issue.

A petition condemning the action of the officials signed by 153 full professors, assistants and instructors was made public Monday. This was accompanied by unsigned statements from various other groups of faculty members.

Sixty-eight Columbus ministers protested against the Miller dismissal.

A resolution was introducted in the Ohio General Assembly for a committee to investigate dismissal of Dr. Miller.

The Ohio Sociological Society sent a letter to the board of trustees protesting against his dismissal.

Fire Broadside

The faculty members' petition against the dismissal had the following to say in part:,

"It always has been the glory and pride of Ohio State University that here a man can speak and think as he is guaded by the light of his intelligence; that here the broadest tolerance for the views of others prevails."

In introducing the resolution in the assembly, Representative Martin E. Blum of Cleveland said he thought an investigation was needed because the controversy reflects "upon such subjects as free speech, racial questions," etc.

The letter from the Sociological Society said: "We are concerned not only because he (Miller) is a member of this society in good standing, but because the teaching of sociology requires liberty of expression and freedom of thought. Our society has no obligation to attack prejudice, intolerance and bigotry."

Ohio

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of Ohio State University might possibly run a factory successfully, but they certainly make a bad fist of it when they try to run a university. In a formal statement signed jointly by the trustees and President Rightmire, they declare that the dismissal of Professor Herbert A. Miller (reported in *The Nation* of last week) was decided on a year ago and that he was informed of that decision, with the reasons for it, last fall. Those reasons, it appears, are the complaints of trembling Ohioans regarding his teachings on race and marriage, and some innocuous remarks made by him at a Nationalist meeting in Bombay a year ago—which speech, it seems, had "international aspects," though the British government raised no objection. Professor Miller declares that he was given the impression, following conferences last autumn, that the whole matter of his dismissal had been dropped. In any case, it is a disgrace to higher education in the United States. Three thousand students have signed a petition asking Professor Miller's reinstatement. Not only the Miller case but the whole situation evidently ought to be investigated by the American Association of University Professors. We are happy to report that a memorial signed by some sixty of the leading members of the faculty is being presented to the trustees protesting against the extraordinary statement issued by the trustees in connection with the controversy over compulsory military training, criticizing the "unripe vociferations" of a "very few members of the faculty who were under no compulsion to come here and are under none to remain unless they can subscribe to the fundamental purposes of this university." We congratulate the faculty on accepting this brutal challenge, and we hope that they will wage war without quarter on the forces of ignorance and reaction intrenched in a backward board of trustees. Without question this is one of the most important of recent battles in the long struggle for academic freedom.

THE CASE of Professor Herbert A. Miller at Ohio State University, which was discussed by Norman Thomas in our issue of June 17, has stirred up a most encouraging body of protest in the academic world. In addition to two vigorous memorials signed by no less than 153 professors and instructors at Ohio State itself, the trustees have now received, according to latest advices, protests from faculty groups in eight other important universities and colleges. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, New York University, Pittsburgh, Oberlin, Western Reserve, and Wisconsin have all contributed to the swelling body of indignant remonstrance from members of the academic community who are thoroughly awake to the importance of the question at issue. The American Association of University Professors, that watch-dog of academic freedom in the United States, has already instituted an investigation of the whole affair. The clergymen of Columbus, the Ohio Sociological Society, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and many newspapers both inside and outside Ohio have added their protest to that of the university men. As long as trustees continue legally to be the governing body of the American university and students continue to be as docile as in the past, so long must the guaranty of freedom of opinion and liberty of speech be in an alert and militant state of mind in the faculties themselves and in the public supporting them. From this point of view, the Ohio State incident is one of the most encouraging happenings of recent years.

MARIETTA, O.
TIMES

JUN 20 1931

Adventure in Sociology

That internationally known sociologist, Professor Herbert A. Miller, seems not to know his own mind. When he so neatly precipitated a controversy about himself and academic freedom by announcing his dismissal from the faculty of Ohio State University during the airing of differences on the campus over the question of compulsory military training, he ascribed his downfall to his opposition to the drill classes and to a speech in India. Now he says that it was because he escorted a class to Wilberforce University and permitted the white girls under his care to dance with Negro boys.

Just what all the reasons are for his not being offered a new contract this year perhaps never will be fully revealed, although the professor himself has named three and there may be any number of other provoking incidents which will never come to light. The professor seems to be eager to keep himself before the public, first by playing the opportunist in seizing the dramatic moment to tell the world how abused he is, and second by casually volunteering to a legislative committee the information that he permitted a class under his protection to go off to Wilberforce with all the fluttery thrill that accompanies an uninitiated group on its first slumming party, and offer an affront to that university by using it as a laboratory exercise in sociological research. The girls danced with men not their own race, and, in the professor's own words, "the girls said afterward they liked to dance with the Negro boys better than the white boys because the Negroes danced better."

What a marvelous contribution to the social science. What an opportunity was offered to the class to press its research into the subject of race relations by its advanced and liberal instructor! The net result of this whole noble experiment was: Wilberforce insulted and a few white girls thrilled.

Accompanying Professor Miller as a chaperon for the group and aiding in this unique class investigation was Mrs. M. H. Lichliter, wife of one of the ministers who signed a petition defending the position of the professor following his dismissal. If this is the kind of activity which the protesting ministers of the city have gotten behind it is apparent that many of them when they spoke from their pulpits and signed the petition had no idea of what the controversy was all about. If this is the kind of academic freedom which the professors at the university upheld when they presented their protest it is well that the policies of that school are directed by a board of laymen rather than by the faculty specialists. — Ohio State Journal.

WHILE THE DISMISSAL of Professor Herbert A. Miller from Ohio State University has received wide publicity throughout the country, the release of Dean Carl C. Taylor of the graduate school of North Carolina State College at Raleigh has been given almost no attention outside the State. Dr. Taylor, a man of strong character and high reputation, has been a member of the faculty of the North Carolina institution for eleven years and dean of the graduate school since 1923. He has long had differences with President E. C. Brooks, head of the college. According to the Greensboro *Daily News,* at about the beginning of June Dr. Taylor learned that he was under attack, and on June 8 the graduate school was abolished by the board of trustees as a measure of "economy"; so Dr. Taylor will be out of a job on October 1. According to Dr. Clarence Poe, who fought Dr. Taylor's battle in the board of trustees, the real issue was not economy or friction with the president, but

> . . . the fight which some elements over the State have been making against Dr. Taylor in the matter of free speech. He is not a Communist, anarchist, or Socialist, as some are charging. . . . But suppose he were as radical as some are charging. I believe our colleges are in ten times more danger from professors who are afraid to tell the truth, from men who are too much afraid for their jobs to speak out about matters of public welfare, than they are from having professors go to the other extreme. Our colleges had better risk some radicalism than develop faculties noted for timidity and intellectual dry rot.

This is eminent good sense, and no institution can afford the injury to its reputation involved in ousting a man of Dr. Taylor's fine character and high standing.

Freedom Slain in Ohio

Herbert Adolphus Miller is a professor of sociology at Ohio State University, or was. No member of the Ohio faculty is better known in this nation and in other lands. His students regard him as one of the ablest teachers on the faculty. He is an expert in inter-racial relations, and his contributions in this field range from scholarly treatises to practical social engineering in local situations. Professor Miller, as any man of such a type, does not permit other people to think for him. Recently he led the faculty group which opposed compulsory military training at the university. For this crime the board of trustees of the university has dismissed him. It generously added to the charge of insubordination on the military training issue an indictment which grew out of Professor Miller's advocacy of Gandhi's cause in India. Evidently sympathy with Gandhi belongs to the category of dangerous radicalism in Ohio.

Not for a long time have university trustees shown more cynical contempt for academic freedom. Students and alumni of Ohio State are protesting against the action; but it is doubtful whether their protests will move a board which has no more understanding of ordinary academic decencies than this group in Columbus.

Two particularly discouraging aspects of the situation were the reversal of the faculty, which first repudiated compulsory military training and then changed its vote after administration pressure had been exerted, and the support which President-emeritus W. O. Thompson gave the board in its action. The cravenness of the professors before official authority is a disquieting revelation of a limitation of character among many academics who are never asked to face real social problems and who therefore seldom develop the kind of moral stamina which is required in a crisis. The professors merely talk and fold up when the situation becomes dangerous. We do not suggest that all professors are cowards, but it is worth noting that moral irresponsibility is a peril which lurks in the academic atmosphere.

As for ex-president Thompson, he is a nationally recognized religious leader. Also he draws a ten-thousand-dollar-a-year emeritus salary from the board to which he gave such unqualified support when a precious academic and moral value might have been saved by his intervention. We make no conclusions in regard to the relation of his economic dependence upon the board and his action in this crisis, but if cynical readers wish to declare the one relevant to the other we shall interpose no objections.

DENIED FOOD AND COMFORTS, WOMAN SUES BUS COMPANY

NEW YORK (ANP)—Mrs. D'Lallah McIntyre, formerly of 5727 Prairie avenue, Chicago, and now residing at 356 W. 145th St., New York, has instructed her attorney, James C. Thomas, to commence proceedings against the Greyhound Bus Line for damages arising out of a refusal on the part of the Sheridan Restaurant in Massillion, Ohio, to permit her the use of its comfort station and to supply her with necessary food and drink.

Mrs. McIntyre states she purchased a ticket for a trip from Wabash station, Chicago, to New York City on November ... 1934, ...day..... 19.75, and that on ...on on Novembe 10th, the bus stopped at this ...staurant for comfort and lunch.

She states that she got out with the rest of the passengers and sat at a table near the center of the restaurant. Several waitresses passed and repassed although none would stop at her table. Mrs. McIntyre heard one of the waitresses tell another, "did you tell her?" After waiting for ten or twelve minutes, she went over to a man at the counter and asked him if he was the proprietor and when he replied in the affirmative, she asked him if she could get service. He answered, "Yes. In your hands." She thereupon asked him if she could wash up and get a drink of water, to which he answered: "If you don't get out, I'll put you out."

At this remark she left the restaurant and returned to the bus, and complained to the driver. He informed her that the situation was unfortunate, and that she could appreciate how they acted in some of these small places.

Mrs. McIntyre was deprived of the necessary comforts for three hours longer until the next stop arranged by the bus line.

Ohio

Discrimination - 1931

Nip Anti-Negro Bill In Ohio

Argus

NEW YORK, Feb. —Under the leadership of their President, C. E. Dickinson, the Ohio Conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have held a meeting at which it was decided to retain a representative at Columbus, the State capital, to watch all bills affecting the citizenship rights of American Negroes in that state.

2-13-31

Mr. Dickinson writes in part: "I understand one's being introduced to give any superintendent of schools the right to send any pupil to any school he desires and there is no appeal from his decision. It is plain this is simply a school segregation measure.

COLOR LINE IS DRAWN AT UNIV. OF TOLEDO, O.

Afro American

30 Students Refused Tickets to Attend Annual College Function.

5-2-31

GLEE CLUB SPLIT

Baltimore md.

Student Council also Rejects Senior Member.

TOLEDO, Ohio. — Long smouldering race prejudice flamed up here last week when thirty Negro students were refused tickets to attend an annual school social function at the University of Toledo.

Although the thirty students had signed up for the affair, the use of separate slips allowed some of those conducting the affair to exclude all Negro students.

Faculty Silent

More than 2,000 white students participated by their silence in the setting up of the color line, and members of the faculty did nothing to correct a wrong which they knew was done solely to keep the colored students from the affair, it was said. Someone had deliberately destroyed the slips upon which the colored students had signified their intention of attending the affair.

When it was found that a few of the students whose names had later been placed on the list had been deliberately scratched out, the Negro students took the matter up with Dean G. F. Evans, white. Although this official promised to make some investigation of the matter, he has remained silent. The dean came to the university from a Southern school and is said to sympathize with the attitude of the students who foster race prejudice.

Dr. H. J. Doermann, president of the institution, taught formerly at Hampton Institute. Negro students have registered many complaints because of the treatment accorded Negro students by members of the faculty. The dean of women has been quoted as saying that she admired certain Negro students who did not aspire to social equality with the whites.

Ousted from Council

An example of the race prejudice allowed to operate against Negro students was shown recently when Bernard Squires, a senior, appointed as a member of the student council was ousted by the council. Squires who had been an "A" student and fraternity man at Ohio State University, was admittedly one of the most brilliant students of the University, but white members of the council protested against him and the faculty winked at the show of prejudice. No Negro student has been allowed to serve on the council.

The operation of prejudice has been intensified by the fact that the school body moved some time ago into the new plant. Negro leaders here are up in arms at the humiliation piled upon colored students at the university.

ZONE AND GREEN CAB DRIVERS TRY MOBBING

Call and Post

5-16-31

Form Mob of Six and Assault Two Prominent Colored Citizens on Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio.

One of Victims Narrowly Escape Death — Forty-Two Stitches Required to Sew Up Wounds

As a result of the Fisk Jubilee Singers' engagement last Friday evening at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church two men narrowly escaped death at the hands of a howling mob and several colored citizens report petit vandal damages to their automobiles, which were left parked near the edifice while they attended the fete.

The act of mob violence befell William L. Thomas, 2196 E. 97th Street and Palmer Boyd, 2219 E. 101 street as they were on their way home from the performance and a Zone Cab taxi driver nearly ran them down.

Although it was impossible for the driver to hear what the men said about his wrecklessness, seeing that they didn't like it, he pulled up to the curb, leaped to the ground, followed by two other men he carried as fares.

Without a word of warning the three lit in on the two colored men, knocked them down, kicked and beat them unmercifully, to be joined later by a green cab driver and the men fares carried in his car.

By this time the men had scrambled to their feet, and seeing themselves so greatly outnumbered atempted flight in the direction of Carnegie Avenue.

Midway between Euclid and Carnegie Thomas fell, to be pounced upon by the persuing six, while Boyd continued on toward Cedar Avenue summoning help.

Thomas though badly beaten and cut up with what police thought must have been a razor blade or very sharp knife, again managed to get away from the mob and to take flight in the direction of E. 105th street.

The six bood thirsty men, then ran back to the Zone Cab which had been left at the corner, piled in and again took up the chase. At Carnegie Avenue East and west traffic blocked the mobs pursuit while Thomas bleeding and staggering wove his way through to the barbecue stand where he was hidden until the flying squad arrived and took him to a hospital where fortytwo stitches were made on his face and body.

Call Post

5-18-31

At Cedar Avenue and E. 100th Street Boyd reports that the policeman of whom he summoned help refused to go back with him to protect his friend and that the flying squad upon its arrival, at first refused to take Thomas to a hospital in their car saying that he was "bleeding too much," until they and white patrons of the barbecue stand demanded that they take him before he bled to death.

Both Thomas and Boyd are well known and representative citizens of Cleveland. Thomas having served for six years as Superintendent of Cory A. M. E. Church Sunday School and for eight years a clerk at the Cleveland Post Office. The men escaped before the arrival of the flying squad leaving no clue to their identity.

WOMAN FILES COMPLAINT

Another complaint was brought this week against the Zone Cab Company by Mrs. Irene McCall, 7027 Central Avenue through her Attorney Chester K. Gillespie in a petition charging gross misconduct and abuse from one of its drivers. The petition follows:

Plaintiff alleges and says that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Ohio and is engaged in the taxi cab business.

Plaintiff further says that on or about May, 3, 1931 at or about the hour of 7:30p.m. at East 71st Street and Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, she boarded one of the defendant's cabs, which was then an there being operated by one of the defendant's employees whose name has never been available to the plaintiff and cannot with the exercise of reasonable diligence be ascertained. Said streets are duly dedicated public thoroughfares of the City of Cleveland, Ohio. Plaintiff's destination was St. Paul A. M. E. Zion Church, located at East 55th street and Quincy Avenue, also duly dedicated public thoroughfares of Cleveland, Ohio.

Plaintiff instructed the defendant's said employee to leave the said Cendtral Avenue at East 67th street and go south on the said East 67th street to Quincy Avenue and west on Quincy Avenue to the aforesaid church. Plaintiff gave these instructions so that traffic lights could be avoided. The said East 67th street is also dedicated public thoroughfare of the City of Cleveland, Ohio. The license number of said cab was 577,075.

Without the slighest provocation and while acting within the scope of his employment, the said defendant's said employee used toward the plaintiff the following obscene, licentious, abusive and indecent language.

1. "Who in the hell is driving this car?"
2. "Nothing I hate any worse than a damm beck seat driver."
3. "I was crazy to take up such a damm fare as you are."
4. "You are just a damm southern nigger."
5. "You are a black b---h."

Plaintiff further says that the said employee wantonly and maliciously violated section 13032 of the General Code of Ohio which reads in part as follows: "Whoever, being over 14 years of age, wilfully utters obscene or

licentious language in the presence or hearing of a female, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than two hundred ollars or imprisoned not more than 6 months or both."

Plaintiff further says that as a result of the above she suffered great mental pain and anguish; she was greatly shocked and exceedingly humiliated.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff says that she has been damaged in the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars ($7,500), for which amount she asks judgement against the said defendant, and all costs of this action.

BOYCOTT THE ZONE CABS

Charges were made last week by a woman of our group against a Zone Cab driver, who is said to have used obscene language in her presence. It is bad enough for these white cab drivers to enter the colored neighborhood and take away business that should be given to the Negro cab enterprises. It is beyond all reason for any white brute, backed by the Zone Cab Co., to insult our women. Were such a thing to happen in the South to a white woman, there would be a lynching before sundown. It is apparent that the Zone Cab Co. is a party to this offense in view of the fact that the name of the driver has not been learned from them. And this is not the first complaint against Zone Cab drivers.

From all evidences, this woman is a lady. The fact that she was on her way to church shows that. Will we permit the Zone Cab drivers to insult the very flower of our womanhood? Will we permit a white brute to enter our neighborhood and contaminate the purity of our moral environment? If not, our first move must be to boycott the Zone Cabs. Do not spend one penny with the Zone Cabs. Keep them out of our neighborhood. Do not ride a Zone Cab.

COLORED YOUTH DANCE BETTER, THEY EXPLAINED

Social Equality Said to be Cause of Ohio State Prof. Dismissal.

SECRET IS OUT

Natural Youth Impulse says 'Force Pastor.

The secret is out. The reason Professor Adolphus Miller, white, of Ohio State University is out of a job today is because his sociology class visited Wilberforce University frat houses and danced there.

Information to this effect was current in New York last week. The AFRO learned of it confidentially and sought permission to print the story.

Before such permission came the Springfield, Ohio, Sun of June 19, printed the following:

XENIA, June 18.—White co-eds from Ohio State University and colored men students at Wilberforce University "simply obeyed the natural impulse of youth" when they danced together in a Wilberforce fraternity house during a visit of inspection to the Green County school by the Ohio state sociology class under Prof. Herbert A. Miller, the Rev. L. C. Ridley, Wilberforce college pastor, said today.

Incident Soon Forgotten

The incident was soon almost forgotten, and the men students were not censured for it, since no objection was made by either Prof. Miller or any member of the class, Dr. Ridley said.

Prof. G. F. David, sociology professor at Wilberforce, on whose invitation the field trip of 41 students from Ohio State was made to Wilberforce some time ago, was in Columbus today, but Rev. Dr. Ridley readily admitted the truth of the statement attributed to Prof. Herbert A. Miller, recently ousted sociology professor, that white girls in the State class danced with Wilberforce boys in a fraternity house.

Danced Voluntarily

The minister said that the study which the Cosmopolitan Club, composed of Wilberforce students is making of the race question, drew the attention of Prof. Miller, and the trip to the Green County school resulted. The trip was made primarily to inspect the buildings, dormitories and class rooms, and it was inevitable that the fraternity houses should also be visited, Dr. Ridley said. No attempt to clash ancient traditions was made, he said.

Prof. Miller Quizzed

COLUMBUS, O.,— June 18.— Whispered rumors about white co-eds from Ohio State University dancing with Negro men in Wilberforce University fraternity house during a "field trip" to the Xenia school were public property today.

Dr. Herbert A. Miller, white, recently ousted Ohio State sociology professor, related details of the trip while being questioned by the house of representative's colleges and universities committee last night.

After the Ohio State men and women had discussed academic problems with the Negro students, "in little groups of four or five, they made a tour of the campus," Dr. Miller said.

"Some one led the way to a fraternity house and before long the white girls were dancing with the Negro boys," he added.

Surprised, Didn't Approve

"I confess I was surprised to hear about that and frank to admit that I didn't approve.

"Our Ohio State girls said they liked to dance with the Negro boys because they danced so much better than their own male companions.

"Since most of the students were 21 years of age or older, I didn't interfere, although I didn't approve."

Dr. Miller, whose liberal views on race questions are said to have caused his discharge, said the Ohio State students made the Xenia trip voluntarily

NEW ANGLE TO MILLER CASE HEARD

Ousted Professor Says White Girls Danced With Students "Because They Could Dance Better."

COLUMBUS, O., June 25— Dr. Herbert Miller, deposed professor of sociology at Ohio State University, has admitted that white co-eds of the school, on their trip to Wilberforce recently, danced with the colored boys —and liked it.

Dr. Miller, internationally known and respected as an educator, appeared before the commission which killed a resolution to conduct a House investigation of charges and reasons surrounding his dismissal, here last week.

He expressed the belief that his dismissal was partially due to the charge that he was teaching, as professor of sociology, the doctrine of "inter-racial marriage and breeding."

"The real issue, however," he said, "is not my dismissal, but a situation in which the board of trustees transgresses its normal function and is obviously dominated by political and financial associations."

Tells of Dancing

Dr. Miller was asked to confirm the story of taking his sociology class at Ohio State University to visit Wilberforce.

He insisted that the trip was made at the instance of the students themselves, and he said that about 15 or 20 of the Ohio State students, both boys and girls, went to a fraternity house on the campus and danced with the Wilberforce boys and girls.

"Our girls said they did not mind it because they thought the colored boys could dance better than the white boys," said Dr. Miller.

"I did not approve of the action at the time, but I did not believe it was in my province to object," Dr. Miller told the committee.

Three Women In Group

Three prominent Columbus women accompanied the group of 42 students who went on the class trip to Wilberforce University, Dr. Miller said. The women were:

Mrs. M. H. Lichliter, wife of Rev. Mr. Lichliter, pastor of the First Congregational Church, white, one of the leaders among Columbus ministers, who defended Dr. Miller.

Mrs. Myron S. Seibert, 1166 Wyandotte road.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the deposed University professor.

Mrs. Seibert said that she accompanied the group on the invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Miller; that she is interested in international and interracial questions and that she did not see the students of the party dancing but had heard them say that they had danced during their stay at Wilberforce.

Dr. Miller admitted that a woman called him after the incident and said she was the mother of one of his girl students and upbraided him for the occurrence at Wilberforce but refused to give her name because she feared her daughter might be "flunked." The professor said he believed the call was made by some one other than a mother of a girl in his class.

Discrimination - 1931

A LITTLE LEARNING.

The Cleveland Guide, a recent accessionage and subjection to their for- to the colored press in Ohio, which with-eign rulers, if we are to believe out trepidation announces itself as "Ohio'swhat the historians have re- Leading Negro Weekly," printed on itscorded. The serfs and thralls first page, under the heading, "Segregateand villeins of the twelfth and Negroes in Drama," the following chargethirteenth centuries were An- against a public school teacher:

> Negro children in city playgrounds have been discriminated against in the selection of talent for the cast of 135 characters for "Aladdin's Court," it is said.
>
> The only parts given Negro children were those of slaves, fanning a white prince. Some Negro children walked out.
>
> Miss Kirkpatrick, supervisor, is charged with saying "The colored children should feel honored to take the part of slaves." It is reported that a protest meeting is planned to take up the matter.

Exactly why the colored children should feel honored to take the part of slaves is not explained, especially as their only action was to fan a white prince. The complexion of the prince seems a little anachronistic for a drama of so Oriental a character as that suggested by the title of "Aladdin's Court." But perhaps the sarcastic supervisor never learned that in the countries of the Orient the princes are more than likely to be of a complexion other than white. If she had paid any attention to the photogravure section of the Sunday papers, she would have found pictures of several Eastern potentates whose complexion more nearly approximated that of the Negro school children than that of the whites.

A supervisor of instruction should learn that color is not always a badge of slavery, as it has been taken to be in some parts of the United States. Slavery is a condition that has been forced upon many conquered races by their conquerors, whether the subject race was white or black. There was a time when the Saxons of England were conquered by the Norman invaders and were held in bondglo-Saxon slaves. Slavery is a condition through which most of the surviving races of Europe have passed, and their American descendants would very likely find slaves among their ancestors, if they could go back far enough.

Many of the original white settlers on this continent were sent here either as exported criminals or as bound servants, whose services were sold for a term of years to defray the cost of their passage. Old writers tell us that many of the women sent to Virginia were sold for bales of tobacco to the single planters who wanted a wife or maid servant. The servitude of the Negro is of later date than that of the white race, but is is of the same nature as that which has been their portion. The chief difference is that the Negro has emerged more rapidly from the state of serfdom to freedom.

If this Cleveland supervisor had all these things in mind when she rebuked the Negro school children, she may have had that little learning which is said to be a dangerous thing.

FIGHT JIM CROW SCHOOLS, WHITE TELLS OHIOANS

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Launching an active campaign to fight anti-intermarriage legislation and redistricting of school districts with the end in view of race segregation, the Ohio State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches held its second annual meeting here last week.

Welcomed by Mayor J. J. Thomas, of Columbus, and addressed by Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., and by representatives of leading branches throughout the State of Ohio, the conference carefully reviewed the critical situation which the colored man is now facing, and passed resolutions setting forth their conclusions.

In his address Mr. White called attention to the fact that there were 300,000 colored people in Ohio, enough to be a political power, and called for a crusading spirit in order to realize the program of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. White called attention especially to the danger of fallacy of the argument made by those who justified segregated schools in order that colored teachers might have jobs. This short-sighted policy, Mr. White urged, would fasten school segregation on the race, and he stated his belief that it would be better temporarily to have fewer or no colored teachers than to have colored children in the Northern States condemned to segregated institutions.

"But we must guard against acceptance of this fallacious argument," Mr. White warned. "It is admittedly a longer and more difficult road, but our goal must be employment of our teachers not as colored teachers, but as teachers, as in New York, where of more than 300 colored men and women only a few teach in colored districts. More segregated schools always mean inferior accommodations and poisoning of the minds of white and colored children alike with false notions of Negro inferiority."

C. E. Dickinson, president of the Ohio State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. Branches, was unanimously re-elected and the resolutions paid his leadership a warm tribute. The conference also adopted unanimously a $2,600 budget to take care of necessary administrative, travelling and clerical expenses.

Cincinnati N.A.A.C.P. Raps Word "Negro" On Civil Service Papers

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 6. — The practice of requiring applicants for civil service positions to specify their race in application forms, is denounced in a memorandum submitted to the Civil Service Commission of the city of Cincinnati by the local branch of the National Association for the Advanceent of Colored People, Rev. J. F. Williams, President. Protest is also made in the memorandum against the practice of marking the papers of Negro applicants with a "C" in red ink.

The practice is characterized as "inconsistent with the spirit and fundamental purpose of civil service law and the merit system; contrary to the intent of the legislature when enacting the civil service law; an infringement upon constitutional rights in that it is unfair, unequal in its application, and creates an opportunity for unreasonable discrimination against particular applicants."

It is pointed out that the civil service law forbids inquiries concerning the religious or political affiliations of applicants, and that "race" has no more relation to merit than these other considerations.

Quoting at length from legal authorities, the N. A. A. C. P. memorandum points out that the statutes of Ohio do not authorize applicants being required to state their race. It is pointed out also that recent opinion of the solicitor of the Department of Labor sustained the contention of the American Jewish Committee that qualification by race must be stricken from all forms of naturalization papers.

CINCINNATI U. CHANGES MIND; ABOLISHES BAR

All Departments to Now Let Negro Studes Enter

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 13, (ANP) —It has been the policy of the past of the University of Cincinnati, one of the city's institutions of higher learning to not admit students of the Negro race into some of its departments.

This year however, Miss Lucy Oxley, a Negro resident in Cincinnati, enrolled in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati and has been attending class regularly. She says that she is receiving the greatest recognition, respect and cooperation from professors and students alike. Miss Oxley is the first and only colored person to attend the college of medicine.

Chester Smith, another Negro resident of Cincinnati has been chosen a member of the Varsity Football team of the same university. This is also an unprecedented occurrance. Last year Smith was on the freshman team of the university. He reports the best kind of treatment from his fellow students and the coach.

The prenudice have bound colored students rather tightly in the past at Cincinnati university, a municipal institution, but citizens hope they will be broken, through the ambition, determintaion and perseverance these young people are showing, together with the cooperative support of the citizens

CINCINNATI U LOWERS BARS OF PREJUDICE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—It has been the policy in the past of the University of Cincinnati one of the city's institutions of higher learning to not admit students of our Race into some of its departments.

This year, however, Miss Lucy Oxley, a resident in Cincinnati, enrolled in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati and has been attending classes regularly. She says that she is receiving the greatest recognition, respect and co-operation from professors and students and students alike. Miss Oxley is the first and only Colored person to attend the college of medicine.

Student Barred in Past

Chester Smith, another resident of Cincinnati, has been chosen a member of the varsity football team of this same university. This is also an unprecedented occurence. Last year Smith was on the freshman team of the university. He reports the best kind of treatment from his fellow students and the coach.

Prejudice has bound our students rather tightly in the past at Cincinnati university, a municipal institution, but citizens hope they will be broken through the ambition, determination and perseverance these young people are showing, together with the co-operative support of the citizens.

Discrimination-1931

Oklahoma

Negroes of Oklahoma Test Rights of School Children In U.S. Court

Oklahoma City, Okla.—(ANP)—Considerable interest is being manifested by the Negro population of the state of Oklahoma, in the case now pending in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Oklahoma, said Court having been resorted to after the Oklahoma State Supreme Court had denied the petition of colored citizens in their plea to have set aside a decree rendered in the lower court in the case.

The petition had its incipiency in School District No. 7 of Muskogee County against Clarence Hunnicutt, county superintendent of Muskogee County, as defendant.

The action was begun to enjoin the defendant, Clarence Hunnicutt, from removing the plaintiffs, M .F. Barr, Wm. Bruster and Lee McCann as trustees of said school board in District No. 7, and from converting the "district school" for Negroes into a "separate school" for Negroes in District No. 7, and to declare certain statutory sections unconstitutional as being in violation of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States constitution.

J. J. Bruce and O. B. Jefferson of Muskogee and Oklahoma City, are plaintiffs' attorneys.

The case originally was set in Muskogee, the county seat of Muskogee County, three judges having been designated to hear the evidence; however, only two of them were present to hear the case. In the testimony presented in the District Court at Muskogee, Superintendent Hunnicutt, submitted to an excruciating grilling in assigning his reasons for his arbritrary dismissal of the three Negro Trustees and the immediate appointment of four white trustees. He claimed the Negro trustees would not keep the premises in proper condition. On being asked if he had so notified said Negro trustees of their failure to perform their duties, he was compelled after much attempt in evasion to answer in the negative. The plaintiffs produced evidence showing that Superindent Hunnicutt, had rated District School No. 7, as Class-A and was asked why the school would be thus classed if his testimony just given were true. The consensus of opnion is that the petition of the plaintiffs will be denied by the United States District Court of the Eastern District of the State of Oklahoma. The decision is now being held in abeyance pending careful study of the evidence submitted by witnesses and the briefs filed by attorneys representing the plaintiffs and defendant.

A certified copy, signed by the defendant, Clarence Hunnicutt, County Superintendent of education, was filed as evidence by the plaintiffs' attorneys to show that under the white trustees, school District No. 7, has a colored school population of 140, while the white school population is 40, and that the per capita allotment for Negro children, would be $18.37, and for white children, there is a per capita allotment of $74.53; that three Negro teachers would receive a salary for instructing 140 Negro children a sum scarcely twice that of the salary received by one white teacher for instructing forty white children. Negro teachers' salaries will be reduced from $110 to approximately $65 or $70 per month, in order that the Negro schools may be maintained under the proposed budget.

The colored population contemplates making this a test case, as a denial of the petition would be far-reaching in its effect. Both the plaintiffs and defendant contemplate carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, in event of an unfavorable decision.

Will Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Jan. 17.—The famous district school case, which has held the spotlight in the eastern section of Oklahoma for several months, was closed Tuesday when three United States district judges ruled in favor of the white school board.

The case, one of the most bitterly fought in the history of the state, grew out of the action of Clarence Hunnicut, county superintendent of public instructions, in arbitrarily dismissing the regularly elected district board in the seventh school district, which is in Muskogee county, and appointing a white board.

According to the law of Oklahoma, the race group in the majority in any district has the right to elect the board. The minority group constitute the "separate" school group and comes under the jurisdiction of the elected board and the county superintendent. In this district our school children number 140, while there are but 40 whites with one teacher. Under this arrangement, voters of the district elected William Bruster, M. F. Barr and Lee McCann as members of the board.

Upon his election, Hunnicut immediately dismissed the board and appointed a white one, thus discriminating against the 140 pupils in the district in favor of the 40 white ones. Race citizens took the issue to the courts and through the state supreme court, where discussions were rendered in favor of the white group.

Attorneys O. B. Jefferson and J. J. Bruce of Muskogee filed an appeal before the district court of Oklahoma presided over by Judges Williams, Kenner and Vaught. The case was heard here and in Oklahoma City and Hunnicut was severely grilled as to his reasons for his action.

It was brought out that Hunnicut had promised white voters of the county that he would change the district if he were elected, and that his action was the carrying out of an election promise.

Evidence in the case was completed last week, and the judges returned their decisions Tuesday in which they denied that the 14th amendment was being violated as was set forth in the petition filed by Bruce and Jefferson. These men immediately gave notice of an appeal to the United States supreme court.

As the situation now stands in Muskogee county, salaries of Race teachers will be lowered from $110 per month to $65. Three teachers for the 140 Race pupils will receive just a little more than twice the salary for one white teacher who has just 40 pupils. The per capita allotment for Race school children will be $17 as compared to $70 for white children.

OKLAHOMANS TAKE CASE TO SUPREME COURT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Jan. 15 The famous mixed school fight which has been pending in the United States District Court of Eastern Oklahoma came to a crisis today when the judge dismissed the case. The plaintiff's attorneys immediately filed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which was granted.

The case started in School District No. 7 against Clarence Hunnicutt, county school superintendent, to enjoin him from removing M. F. Barr. William Bruster and Lee McCann, colored trustees of the school board, and from converting the district schoo for Negroes into a separate school for Negroes.

According to the contention of the plaintiffs, such a move would reduce the per capita allotment from $74.53 to $18.37. It also would reduce the teachers' salaries from $110 to $65 or $70 per month. Laws of Oklahoma provide that $74.53 be allotted annually for the education of white children and $18.37 for Negroes.

Discrimination - 1931

Carolinans Do Not Own Cars Like this, Think Philly Cops

Dr. Foster F. Burnett, prominent Wilmington, North Carolina surgeon and his Chrysler Imperial Eight with the beautiful Burnett home in the background. Dr. Burnett and George Carnes made a trip to New York recently to consult specialists on the use of radium and colloidal gold for a patient under treatment at the Community Hospital at Wilmington. On their return they were arrested on the outskirts of Philadelphia by the bandit patrol and forced to spend the night in jail despite the fact that they identified themselves as physicians. They were also denied bail and refused permission to call the hospital for assistance. As a result of this, their patient died before they reached home.

North or South

Dr. Foster Burnett of Wilmington, N.C., was arrested in Philadelphia by a bandit squad which couldn't conceive how a colored man could be driving such an expensive car.

On the other hand, Sergeant Emanuel Kline, of the New York police force, was beaten by a mob and arrested charged with running down and accidentally killing a white farmer.

Had either man been white, there would be no story here. Color matters, whether one lives North or South.

The Color Line Again

Because of race discrimination practiced by the Boy Scouts of Philadelphia, colored boys have withdrawn from the organization. Colored scouts were barred from Treasure Island, the Philadelphia scout camp, and when a new camping ground of 6,000 adjoining acres was acquired, admission was refused to colored scouts. The latter have now joined the Society of Lynx, which they declare is free from racial discrimination.

HELD IN JAIL AS WOMAN DIES

10-3-31

"Negroes From N. C. Not Allowed to Drive Car Like This," Dr. Burnett Is Told As Philly Cops Arrest Him.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1 —Because his patient, for whom he made a special trip to New York, died while he was unnecessarily delayed and because he suffered indignities, embarrassment and mental anguish at the hands of the Quaker City's "bandit police patrol," Dr. Foster F. Burnette, prominent ocal physician, will sue the city of Philadelphia for $100,000 damages.

Dr. Burnette, accompanied by Dr. George W. Carnes, another Wilmington physician, had gone to New York City to secure information from a specialist there on the use of radium and colloidal gold in treating cancer, in an effort to save a woman who was in a critical condition in the Community hospital.

Enroute home, Dr. Burnette and his companion were stopped, searched and arrested by police near the outskirts of Philadelphia. Despite the fact that they presented credentials and told of the nature of their mission, they were thrown into jail in Philadelphia. While they were thus unnecessarily detained, the patient who awaited their return died.

On being accosted by the policemen and questioned as to whose car it was, they replied "Dr. Burnette's." Credentials were then presented, and all licenses and even the title was shown. The officer in charge, however, called them liars, it is alleged, and said that Negroes from North Carolina were not allowed to drive cars like that.

Upon being informed that they were doctors, the police replied: "Wha kind of doctors—horse or root doctors?"

A pistol, which was carried for protection, was found, and the police then escorted both the men six miles to a police station and charged them with the larceny of the auto and carrying concealed weapons. An attempt by the physicians to use the phone or send telegrams was at first refused, but finally granted. One the officers, it is said, to whom was handed, said that he would

Local High School Band Almost Breaks Up When Colored Youth Reports

Courier 11-7-31
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JAMES SIMMONS

Prejudice, passed down from one generation to the other, reared its head in a rather unusual manner at Langley High School recently, making Morgan McDonald, well-known in scholastic circles, the victim of its crude joke.

According to information gleaned by a Courier reporter, it appears that young McDonald, a cornet player of no mean ability, answered the call of the school for members to join the High School band. Young McDonald passed with a mark above the average, and was told along with other aspirants for a place on the band, to report the next afternoon for the gridiron game.

He was given a uniform, but when he reported, he noticed a certain air of restraint which permeated the group. Ignored as though by tacit consent, he dropped out of the line of march and stole quietly away. He reported for the next rehearsal, however, and the feeling of unfriendliness was more pronounced than ever. Meanwhile, it is alleged, students of the school had passed surreptitiously, a petition asking that McDonald be restrained from playing on the band, first: because of the fact that he was a Negro, and second: that inasmuch as the school had a large Negro attendance, and that McDonald was the first Negro to apply for membership in the band, they felt that his application should be ignored in order to preserve the band.

McDonald, feeling the rebuff keenly, had his mother go to the school and talk with the school authorities, it is alleged. While they made no direct statement that the lad should quit the band, they inferred that they believed it "might be best" for the good of the school and its interests. Morgan reported to the next band rehearsal. Including himself, only four students were present, and these are said to have turned in their suits.

The youth, feeling that he was battling against insurmountable odds, asked for a transfer to Schenley High School, where he is at present making good with the band of that school.

According to information received, Mr. Rankin, bandmaster at Langley, Prof. Fickinger, principal at Langley and Superintendent of Public Schools Graham, were all aware of the circumstances surrounding the case.

THE NEGRO DOCTOR AND THE NORTH

There are, of course, two sides to every question, and this newspaper has heard but the one version of the altercation between two respectable negro doctors of Wilmington and the police of Philadelphia. Still, since one of the doctors has announced his intention of filing suit against the Pennsylvania city, it follows that he, at least, must be convinced that he has just grounds for a suit, for no intelligent man will spend good money in a groundless suit, particularly if he has reason to believe that he will enter the lists with a degree of racial prejudice mitigating against him.

The story of the doctors is simply this: They went to New York to consult with a specialist regarding a certain treatment needed by a patient in Wilmington. They stopped in Philadelphia, parking their machine. They returned to find an officer in charge. He inquired, with deprecating allusions to their race and calling, their business, and wound up by jailing them on a general charge of automobile theft, basing his allegation on the belief that negroes in the south were not permitted to drive such expensive models. They were held in jail, with benefit of counsel, until they had communicated with a Wilmington banker and arranged for their release. During the delay occasioned by their detention, the patient, whose life they sought to save, died.

These contentions are presumably essentially the same as will be written into the formal complaint when suit is filed. This newspaper notes the incident as a significant interlude in the midst of those people so prone to criticise and harpoon the white south for its treatment of the negro. It is safe to assert that two physicians of the same race, hailing from Pennsylvania, would be unmolested on North Carolina streets, so long as they obeyed the law and observed the accepted conventions. They would not be arrested as suspicious characters.

Discrimination - 1931

HEBREW ASS'N FORCED TO DROP ITS JIM CROW

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA. — The Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city which has long practiced racial discrimination in spite of the fact that the most of the members make their living off of Negro patronage, were forced to drop their Jim Crow recently. 1-24-31

Recently the Amateur Athletic Union held its inter-club boxing tourney there and two approved entries happened to be Negro youths representing the Sigma Theta Club. They were refused admittance. The president of the Sigma Theta Club appealed to the governing body of the A.A.U., who in turn demanded that the two athletes be allowed to participate, threatening suspension if such an attitude continued.

Reluctantly they were admitted and realizing that their backs were to the wall and with prospects of an unfair judge's decision being rendered, both boys scored two-round knock-outs after administering a sound thrashing to their Hebrew opponents

SEGREGATE LADIES AT BANQUET

Courier 5-16-31

With the closing remarks of a speech on "A True Democracy" by Honorable Edward Martin of Washington, Pa., ringing in their ears, a group of prominent local women, representatives of the East End Council of Republican Women, left the balcony of the William Penn Hotel banquet hall last Friday bitterly denouncing the segregated seating given them by the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women at their Spring Regional Conference uncheon last Friday.

The group, which included many of the outstanding Negro women in social and civic circles here, was headed by Mrs. R. Evelyn Payne and attended the banquet at the special request of the state organization. Mrs. Payne is a member of the Committee on Regional Affairs of the Southwest Division of the women's group.

Despite the fact that Mrs. Payne had been given specific tables on the main floor of the banquet hall, when the Negro delegation arrived ushers told them to disregard the table numbers and take seats in the balcony at some tables which appeared to have specially arranged for them, and apart from the rest of the group. Six of the ladies in Mrs. Payne's group refused to eat at the separated tables and walked out of the hotel.

Courier 5-16-31

Mrs. Archibald Powell of Dormont who was indicated on the program as chairman of the luncheon, in a statement to a Courier reporter declared that Mrs. Clifton A. Verner, who actually directed the banquet, was responsible for the seating arrangement.

Philly Segregation Worse as Bank Refuses Negro Money

Kansas City Call 6-19-31

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (ANP) — More and more the color or race question seems to present its hideous face. Within the past three or four weeks instances have been given of where persons of color, and more or less prominent, have been grossly insulted.

Kansas City, Mo

A tailor on Chestnut street refused certain printing, when it was discovered that a colored firm was going to do the work. Another tailor at the corner of 54th and Chancellor streets, was very insulting in his manner when approached with a business project.

There have been displayed in the various little car diners throughout the city cards reading similar to this: "We cater to white trade only." In other instances where colored men and women enter certain establishments, they are compelled to wait long after their turns before being served, and on one particular occasion a colored man was told when protesting about not being served, "White men first, mister."

Perhaps, the latest and most astounding insult, is that thrust upon one of the city's leading dentists, who when he applied at a local banking institution, to open up an account, was told, very politely, it might be added, "I'm sorry, but we do not care for any colored business at all." At another bank in the immediate neighborhood, he was informed, even after having more than the amount required by the bank to open an account,—to be recommended, and, it was emphatically stated, "The recommendation must come from some one connected with our bank." The party, of course, did not know what person or persons were connected with this particular bank.

PHILLY JAMES CROW STORES BOYCOTTED

Afro-American 10-3-31

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—As was stated in the AFRO-AMERICAN last week, Fay's Theatre in Philadelphia, which closed up three days after opening as a colored theatre, reopened on September 25 as a jim crow house with colored people segregated in the gallery.

This move was the result of a protest by Market Street white merchants against the policy of admitting all persons to any seat they were able to pay for, without discrimination.

Pennsylvania

While the white business men's association, to whom current rumor had attributed the protest, denied that they had taken any action as a body, yet officers admitted that they had visited the manager and asked that colored peole be seated in the gallery only, and that the colored employees be discharged. A very significant thing about the matter is the fact that none of the men involved cater to or are in any way affected by colored trade. One has charge of a sanitarium, another runs a white barber shop, and a third runs a chain of priced garages.

The claims of the owner of the theatre that the house was closed because of small attendance seems disproved by the statement of an attache of the theatre that there were 3,010 admissions on the opening night, about 600 the next day, and about 900 on Saturday. It is commonly conceded in local theatrical circles that three weeks is the usual time required to determine whether or not a house will succeed.

When Fay's re-opened under the jim crow policy, only about 500 were present, according to report. On Saturday night attendance appeared smaller.

Indignation over the matter is running high among the colored residents of the 40th and Market Streets section, and the majority of the intelligent, self-respecting citizens are doing their trading in other sections. On last Saturday night when Market Street is usually jammed with colored people doing their week-end buying, the street was practically deserted save for a few people buying in chain stores.

Residents have declared that they will continue to buy from merchants in other neighborhoods who appreciate their trade, instead of from those 40th and Market Streets business men who advocated a jim crow theatre to humiliate the people who comprised the majority of their customers.

South Carolina.

Discrimination-1931

South Carolina Solons Favor Jim-Crow Bill

Journal and Guide 2-21-31 Norfolk Va.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP) The State Senate committee on commerce and manufacturing returned a favorable report, with amendments on Senator Young's bill, which provides that Negroes and whites not be employed in the same textile and yarn factories.

The committee amended the bill so as it would not include Negro and white firemen, mechanics, boiler room operators, floor scrubbers or other like laborers, as well as "superintendents, foremen, and administrative officers."

DOCTOR, NURSE REFUSE AID TO INJURED GIRLS

Chicago Defender 2-28-31 Chicago Ill.

S. C. Hospital Draws Color Line

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Aug. 7.—Citizens of both races are much aroused over a recent occurrence at a local hospital, where a nurse and a doctor are alleged to have refused treatment to some girls of our group who were slightly injured in an automobile accident.

Miss Mamie Brown, her brother Arthur and two other girls were returning from Columbia by motor to Charleston at the time of the accident. A white motorist took Arthur Brown Jr. to North for treatment, while a Race motorist carried the girls to a hospital here. When they arrived here they were informed by a nurse that the doctor would not give them first aid until they could pay for the treatment.

Mrs. E. H. McGill, wife of Rev. McGill, who was at the hospital at the time the Brown party arrived, came to their assistance. She took the girls to Dr. Crawford's office for treatment and then motored them to her home

Discrimination-1931

Texas

SUPREME COURT GETS 'JIM-CROW' MEXICAN CASE

Informer 10-17-31

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—Two cases involving racial discrimination in the courts and public schools of Texas, reached the United States Supreme Court last week, when the 9 justices were petitioned to review the case of Geronimo Ramirez and a suit brought by the Mexican and Spanish taxpayers of Del Rio. Both cases involve segregation against Mexicans, but the effect of the court's decision one way or another will have its effect on Negro citizens of Texas, it is said.

Houston

Ramirez, through his attorney Geo. E. Shelley, is appealing a five year sentence for attacking a white man, because of the failure of the Menard County officials to include Mexicans, otherwise qualified aside from race, to serve on the grand jury and petit jury panels. The court has been asked to review the case, which was upheld by the appellate courts of Texas. The Court's decision in this case, it was pointed out, will be of far reaching effect in future cases where qualified Negroes are barred from jury service. Should the Supreme Court reverse the Texas appellate courts in this case, attempts to keep Negroes off juries in Southern states will be dealt a serious blow, it was said.

Fight Separate Schools for Mexicans

The second case involves an injunction suit brought by Spanish and Mexican taxpayers in Del Rio to prevent the construction of a wing at the white public school in which their children were to be segregated. Whether Mexicans are to be placed in the same racial category with Negroes is the interesting legal point to be solved by the decision in this case.

Discrimination - 1931

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Friday, February 13, 1931

A KNOCK AT 2 A. M.

Night before last, peaceable Negroes in Jackson ward were aroused after 12 o'clock by police at their doors, demanding entry. When the frightened Negroes could snatch up a few clothes and answer the summons in the cold, they found the officer had a warrant. And the warrant was for the heinous offense of failing to procure a dog license by Feb. 1. A magistrate obligingly accompanied the police officer, and for $1 cash in hand, he would bail the Negro for appearance in police court. When the Negro had paid the dollar and had been technically bailed, he was allowed to go back to bed and to sleep—if he could. The alternative to paying the dollar was to spend the rest of the night at the Second police station.

It goes without saying that the police would not have dared disturb white citizens at night with warrants of this sort. Had they done so, the office of the director of public safety and the mayor's room would have been besieged before 10 o'clock the next morning by outraged citizens. Can the city justify itself in doing to the disfranchised what it would not presume to do to voters? It is not enough to say, in answer, that the Negroes are not to be found at home until a late hour. Very few of them are out after 10 P. M., and if warrants for dog licenses have to be served at night, they should not be served later than 10. It is just as easy for the officer on duty to go to the Negro's house at 6 A. M. as at 2 A. M.

The News Leader commends to MAYOR BRIGHT and to DIRECTOR SHEPPARD a study of the whole subject of warrant-issuance at the Second police station. They will do well to impress on all connected with that station that it is not operated for the collection of magistrates' fees. The News Leader takes it for granted that CAPTAIN SHEPPARD ere this has, of course, ordered his officers to stop serving dog-license warrants at 2 A. M.

And while Richmond people are thinking about it, can any one of them give a valid reason why failure to get a dog license by Feb. 1 should justify arrest on warrant, as if for a misdemeanor?

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

Virginia

MAR 11 1931

CRIME RECORD HERE EXPLAINED

Ironmonger Says Listing Of Petty Offenses Accounts For Large Total

The Norfolk Police Department keeps an accurate record of all thefts reported to it and each is investigated, thus accounting for the high record of the city in "known offenses" read into the Congressional Record, by Representative Oscar De Priest, negro, at the last session. Norfolk ranked second to Toledo, Ohio, in the number of "known offenses," which included (1) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, (2) manslaughter by negligence; (3) statutory; (4) robbery; (5) assault; (6) burglary; (7) larceny; (8) auto theft.

DePriest was trying to show that Chicago was not as lawless as other cities, and in reality ranked 68th in the list reporting to the United States Department of Justice of the number of "known offenses." The negro congressman did not undertake to report on prosecutions and convictions for crime.

"We keep an accurate list of every crime reported to the department," said Chief of Police Ironmonger, when asked to explain Norfolk's position in the DePriest list. "Many other departments fail to record more or less trivial offenses, but every theft, no matter how small the amount involved is made a matter of record at headquarters and is reported as a 'known offense.' We investigate every report and advise the complainant of what action is taken."

Norfolk, with a population of 128,968 reported 2,985 offenses, or a ratio of 233.2 to each 10,000 inhabitants. Toledo, with a population of 290,803 reported 6,847 offenses, with a ratio of 236.1.

Says Richmond Cheats Library Appropriation

RICHMOND, Va.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—According to a letter which was recently written to the members of the finance committee of the city council by Josephus Simpson, the city of Richmond is cheating the Negro taxpayers of the city by denying to them the proper library advantages. 5-14-31

In his letter, Mr. Daniels takes decided but respectful exception to the effort of one of the council members to have that body appropriate $15,000 for a "Negro" library. Mr. Daniels insists that that amount of money would scarcely buy the ground for a proper building, let alone building and equipment.

A new city library has just been completed at a cost of $450,000 but Negroes, because of Jim Crow laws are not permitted to use it. The city council would make up by spending a paltry $15,000 on the Negro citizens.

The population of Richmond, according to the 1930 census, is 182,929. Of that number, 52,988, or nearly one-third, are Negroes. The Jim Crow laws demand that accommodations should be separate but equal. If the city wished to treat its Negro citizens fairly, the library appropriation for Negroes should be not less than $125,000.

Mr. Daniels says in his letter, part of which was published in the Richmond News Leader:

"We fail to perceive the need for a separate library building in Richmond, especially in view of the fact that the one already built was constructed out of funds paid into the coffers of the city by the taxpayers without regard to the color or condition of the individuals paying the same. If we are to be denied the use of this magnificent half-million dollar building, or if it is felt that we might contaminate by our presence those why by their intellectual training and educational opportunities should have risen abovev such silly notions, we accept the proposal for a separate library for our group. We do this, not because we feel that we are not entitled to the use of the main library, but because we are too proud to force, or even attempt to force, our presence upon those who bring into play every known device to avoid it. However, we do not intend for the city to practice this glaring inconsistency of a difference of $435,000 between the libraries for the use of the difefrent colors without one word of protest on our part."

WHITES AGAIN URGE RACES BE SEPARATED

Rosenwald's New Hospital Plans Separate Waiting Rooms.

BLAME DARLING

Hampton Trustee Said to Back Move.

HAMPTON INST., Va. — White residents of the city of Hampton who failed some-time ago to secure special seats for themselves in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute's chapel, have made a second effort to humiliate the institute.

This time newly remodeled Dixie Hospital, established principally for colored patients, and located in the remodeled Hampton Normal School property, is to have jim crow waiting rooms for colored and white.

Although the hospital is primarily for colored people, it is planned to have it serve also those of the whites who care to come in, and the original plans call for a white waiting room in front of the hospital and a Negro waiting room in the rear.

This was subsequently changed and both waiting rooms made side by side, but separate.

Hampton Institute Alumni, aroused as they were several years ago when whites of Hampton village and vicinity attempted to come upon the institute's campus and segregate Hampton students in their own chapel, furiously passed a resolution last week condemning jim crow.

Hampton Institute trustees do not control the hospital, but it is located on the campus in their building, and the Rosenwald aid was secured through Hampton officials.

In the last analysis, of course, Hampton trustees will control the policy of the institution.

Frank Darling, white, who made his money in the oyster business, and whose father came to Hampton with General Armstrong, is alleged to be the Hampton trustee who is back of the jim crow move.

Hampton colored people often refer to Darling as their southernized northerner.

It is said to be the influence of Darling's friends who tried to put over the seating arrangements in the Hampton chapel during the administration of President James A. Gregg.

So insistent were the whites then on jim crowing the Negroes at Hampton chapel that they had the Virginia legislature pass a law making it illegal for Negroes and whites to sit side by side in places of amusement where admission is charged.

Hampton got around this by permitting only such whites to attend functions on the campus that had received invitations. There is now no race separation on the Hampton campus.

It is understood that President Howe, inaugurated last week, does not approve the jim crow move.

If necessary, it is understood, an appeal will be made to Mr. Julius Rosenwald who is financing the hospital.

DENY JIM-CROW SECTION AT HUGHES' READING

Courier
Pittsburgh
11/22/41

RICHMOND, Nov. [illegible]—(ANS)—Statements in the Richmond News Leader to the effect that a separate "section would be reserved for white guests, on the occasion of a reading given by Langston Hughes, celebrated Negro poet, at Virginia Union University here, brought instant denial from Professor Arthur P. Davis, head of the department of English of the institution and sponsor of the program.

"As head of the English department of Virginia Union University and as a sponsor of this program,' wrote Professor Davis, "I wish to emphatically state that I authorized no such statement, and that there will be no 'jim crowism' now or at any other time in this school with any program with which I am connected."

The Southern white daily, in correcting the statement in its news columns, simply stated that the hall where Mr. Hughes would read his poetry was too small for a separate section. It did not comment further on Mr. Davis' denial of any jim-crow section for white guests.

Discrimination – 1931

CUBAN JIM CROW SENDS U.S. POET HUGHES TO JAIL

Afro-American 5-9-31

HAVANA, Cuba.—(ANP)—Langston Hughes, poet and novelist, and Zell Ingram, Cleveland, Ohio, artist were arrested here as they sought admittance to one of the bathing beaches. Baltimore Sun

They were told that they could not enter because of their color.

The two young men did not persist but decided that they would wait outside until they were joined by some friends who were expected later.

The owners of the pavilion, however, sought the police and had both Hughes and Ingram arrested for "disturbing the peace." They were later released on a bond of $50.

The case against both young men was dismissed when the trial came up. The judge reprimanded the owners of the pavilion and the police for making the arrests. He pointed out that the Cuban law guarantees equality of treatment to all citizens and other persons, regardless of color.

The daily newspapers of this city printed first-page stories of the incident. The two left shortly after for Haiti.

strides which American race prejudice is taking to create a dangerous race problem in Cuba came to light this week when Langston Hughes, noted American poet, was arrested and sent to jail when he sought to bathe at an exclusive beach which is reserved for White American tourists. Chicago Defender

Hughes and Zell Ingram, Cleveland, Ohio artist, who are touring in the Carribean Islands, spent several days here, and were highly entertained by prominent persons in social and literary circles. On Monday afternoon they went to the Carala beach to bathe, but when they sought admission, they were told by the manager of the pavilion that they could not enter because they were colored, and that the white Americans would object to them. Hughes remonstrated with the manager, and stepped aside to await several friends who were to meet him there.

Police Reprimanded

The manager called a policeman ,and ordered Hughes and Ingram arrested for disturbing the peace. Both were taken to jail, but were later released on $50 bonds.

When the case came to trial, the two young men were released, and the judge delivered a scathing reprimand to the manager and owner of the beach pavilion and to the police. He pointed out that the Cuban law guarantees equality of treatment to all persons without regard to color.

The daily papers made much of the case, La Nazionale pointing out in an editorial that the introduction of American race prejudice was creating a dangerous race problem on the island, where more than seven percent of the population are dark natives. The recent increase of cases of this type, several involving native Cubans of high position, who are of dark color, has stimulated the organization of a body similar to the N. A. A. C. P. designed to stem the tide of American color prejudice.

POET FINDS JIM CROW AT BEACH

Dark Natives Take Up Fight Against the Growth Of American Prejudice

5-9-31

HAVANA, Cuba, May 6—Striking proof of the rapid

West Virginia.
3

Discrimination-1931

JIM CROW FIGHT BILL FAILS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Afro-American
2-21-31

Measure Introduced by Jew, Would Have Barred Mixed Bouts

Baltimore Md.

CALHOUN OBJECTS

Measure is Amended to Erase Color Bar.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The West Virginia legislature created much interest and excitement during the past week due to a bill introduced to create a State Athletic Commission and to regulate boxing matches.

The proposed law contained the following provision:

"The commission shall not license or permit any club, corporation or association to hold any match or exhibition between any white and colored person, but nothing herein contained shall be interpreted to prohibit colored persons from being matched with one another."

There were but two discriminatory laws on the state statute books: first, the prohibition of marriages between white and colored persons, and, second, a law requiring separate schools.

The jim-crow boxing and wrestling measure was introduced by A. J. Lubliner, white, a Democratic Jew of Mercer County, and was advanced to third reading before it could be halted by Stewart A. Calhoun, the only Negro member of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Calhoun was able to muster up at the last moment, enough strength to have the bill returned to second reading, in order to amend, by elimination of the objectional clause.

Lectures Colleagues

The pressure brought to bear by Mr. Calhoun was nothing more than a mere school conducted the night before, in which "Professor" Calhoun, together with a few of his friends, gave a "lecture course" to a class of Democrats and Republicans, emphasizing the fact that Negroes are both human and American citizens, and for such reason entitled to do battle with all other American citizens.

The amended bill was again advanced to third reading and passed the House 66 to 20.

Discrimination - 1931

Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS.
STATE JOURNAL
MAY 16 1931

The Fleming Case

G. JAMES Fleming, a brilliant Negro student at the University of Wisconsin, has been barred from membership in an honorary speech fraternity, because a clause in the organization's constitution bars Negroes from membership.

One's first reaction to this is one of anger that an honorary organization of standing will permit a color line to stand in the way of brilliant scholarship and accomplishment. Then comes amusement. How much honor is there for anyone for membership in a group which allows a technicality to override one of its fundamental purposes?

We have watched Fleming's career in the university with a great deal of interest. A keen student, ambitious and industrious worker, and courteous gentleman he has so completely surmounted racial prejudices as to be accepted on a basis of equality, or even superiority, by most of his colleagues.

Local members of the so-called honorary fraternity are indignant that Fleming has been barred from membership. This should, it seems, offer a solution. After all, what is Delta Sigma Rho? What is any organization which puts a combination of Greek letters above principle? Why maintain connection of such doubtful value with the national organization? Why not tell Delta Sigma Rho to climb the nearest convenient tree, accept Fleming to membership, and let the chips fall where they may?

MADISON, WIS.
CAPITAL TIMES

MAY 22 1931

A Stand For Liberalism

G. JAMES FLEMING, a senior at the university, has been denied membership in Delta Sigma Rho, an honorary speech fraternity, because he is a Negro. Fleming has been refused admission to the organization, however, not because his classmate members of the fraternity oppose his entrance, but because the national charter of the fraternity prescribes that "no Negro, regardless of his other achievements, may become a member."

Students belonging to Delta Sigma Rho at the University of Wisconsin are protesting the proscription, and have petitioned the national organization that it be removed.

This unprejudiced attitude on the part of the local chapter of this speech fraternity is entirely within keeping with the liberalism and traditional ideals of the University of Wisconsin. Fleming, his instructors and fellow students all say, is an exceptional scholar and has developed unusual ability as a student speaker. To bar him from an organization whose avowed purpose is to encourage debating and public speaking among the student body is bigotry, prejudice, and unfairness of the worst sort. The questions of race, color, or creed ought to have no place in determining a student's fitness for membership in a fraternity or society that calls itself honorary or scholastic.

The local chapter of Delta Sigma Rho has shown the true spirit of liberalism that, after all, is characteristic of the really great speakers of the world. It is to be hoped that their petition is granted by the national organization or, that failing, that they take steps in their own behalf to abolish this objectionable clause in the charter of their organization.

Assemblyman Ben Rubin of Milwaukee has stated that he plans to introduce a resolution in the legislature requesting this speech fraternity to change its constitution so that persons of all race and color may become members, if they merit election. While this matter may seem trivial to occupy the attention of the Wisconsin legislature, it really harks back to a fundamental principle of liberality that has traditionally been preserved on Wisconsin's campus. Surely legislators ought not to object to going on record in favor of equal opportunity and reward for all at the university for scholarship and ability.

Bar Negro From Honor Fraternity

St. Louis Dispatch
2-22-31
St. Louis, Mo

Student At University Of Wisconsin Denied Invitation Due To Restrictive Clause. Will Oppose Measure

MADISON, Wis., May 2—Sharp resentment is being voiced here over the failure of George J. Fleming, University of Wisconsin senior honor student and member of the school's varsity debating team, to be initiated into membership into Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary speech fraternity, to which he had been elected, because of his color.

Is Denied Privilege

At the initiation ceremonies in the memorial Union Thurs., the winner of the 1929 Frankenburger prize for oratory and Phi Beta Kappa Key, was informed he could not be taken into Delta Sigma Rho because of the discovery of a clause in the national constitution of the organization which declares that no Negro, regardless of his other achievements, may become a member of the fraternity."

Secret Clause

President Glenn Frank, members of the faculty and churchmen joined with the representatives of the local chapter in denouncing the restriction. Members of the local chapter adopted a resolution asking that the clause be revoked. This resolution, with another adopted by the Forensic Board expressing disapprobation of race discrimination, will be presented at the national convention of the fraternity June 22 at Northwestern U., by Theophil Kammholz, president of the local chapter.

President Frank, himself a noted orator, said he did not know of the restriction and characterized it as" silly, and having no place in higher education."

Made A Record

The restrictive clause was adopted by the fraternity 25 years ago in collaboration with two other national honorary fraternities, Pi Kappa Delta and Tau Kappa Alpha, at the bequest of southern university chapters.

Flemings, a stocky youth of dark completion, is a native of the Virgin Islands. He graduated from Hampton in 1926 and entered the U. of Wisconsin school of journalism where he won many scholastic honors and became editorial writer on the staff of the Cardinal. He has been honored by the three outstanding national honorary bodies, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Delta Chi.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLOR IRKS WISCONSIN

Defender
5-30-31
Chicago, Ill.

State Takes Part in Fleming Incident

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—Student indignation precipitated by the barring of G. James Fleming from membership in Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary speech fraternity, found stanch support in the state legislature when Ben Rubin, Milwaukee Socialist assemblyman, introduced in the lower house a joint resolution requesting the local chapter to disregard a clause in the national constitution which forbids the initiation of a man of Color.

The petition which was presented last Friday marked the latest move on the part of the state and university officials and literary groups in denouncing the clause in the society's constitution which reads, "No Negro, regardless of his other achievements, may become a member of the fraternity."

The resolution, backed by the Daily Cardinal, official newspaper organ of the University of Wisconsin, voices the concerted opinion of students and citizens of the state as well as other colleges of the Big Ten conference. It advocates the same views immediately expressed by the local chapter of Delta Sigma Rho, the Hysperia Literary society, the University Forensic board and President Glenn Frank upon the announcement by the national society that Fleming could not be admitted to membership because of his color.

Sam Pierce, well-known figure at the state capital and messenger for Governor LaFollette, was instrumental in having the resolution initiated. The resolution reads:

"Relating to the action of Delta Sigma Rho, honorary public speaking fraternity, in barring G. James Fleming from membership because he belongs to the Negro race.

"Whereas, G. James Fleming, a

student at the University of Wisconsin, won the Frankenburger prize for oratory and has competed for two years as a member of the University of Wisconsin debating team, which attainments meet all requirements for membership in Delta Sigma Rho, honorary public speaking fraternity, of which there is a chapter at the University of Wisconsin, and

"Whereas, Mr. Fleming has been denied membership in this honorary society for the sole reason that he is a member of the Negro race, the national constitution of Delta Sigma Rho forbidding the admission of members of this race, and

"Whereas, such discrimination is contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution and the ideals of the University of Wisconsin; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That the legislature of Wisconsin hereby requests Delta Sigma Rho to admit Mr. Fleming to membership on the basis of his record at the University of Wisconsin and that clauses in its constitution providing for a racial discrimination be eliminated, in compliance with the spirit of American institutions. Be it further

"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted both to the national organization of Delta Sigma Rho and to the local chapter at the University of Wisconsin."

The Wisconsin chapter of Delta Sigma Rho dispatched a resolution to the national chairman of the society petitioning the organization to accept members regardless of color. It further asserted that since Fleming was a student of such outstanding characteristics as a debater, scholar and orator, the incident has caused the honorary character of Delta Sigma Rho to be questioned.

The forensic board in a resolution also condemned the refusal of the body to accept Fleming, expressing the sentiment that such a restriction should have no place in the qualificatoins necessary for membership.

President Frank expressed strong disapproval of the exclusion.

"I would gladly support any action that the local chapter may see fit to take in the matter," he declared, when asked if he would back a separation of the local chapter from the national organization on the grounds that Fleming be admitted to membership despite the national constitution.

"Any action that might dramatize the present situation," he went on, "should certainly be taken. The matter demands decisive action, and I would be strongly in favor of whatever steps the local chapter takes at the present time to bring this problem to a focus."

LEADER
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

MAY 27 1930

MUCH ADO ABOUT A SMALL MATTER

(Wausau Record-Herald)

A negro student at the University of Wisconsin displayed marked ability and attained to high scholastic honors—so hight that he was proposed for membership in a distin-

guished Greek letter fraternity, membership in which is based upon scholarship. Then it was found that the national charter of the fraternity excludes negroes from membership. This should have closed the incident. Doubtless it did, so far as the negro personally is concerned Surely, a young man of his native and acquired ability would not care to attempt to force himself into a society where members of his race are expressly excluded. Furthermore, the exclusion does not exactly comprise an affront to his race—certinly not to this individual negro himself. But the fraternity is national in character—possibly international. Its founders saw fit to exclude from membership all persons except the representatives of the white race. That should have ended the matter.

But there are always persons, however misguided, who are willing and anxious to fight for a "cause". Some of these friends of the under dog began insisting that the fraternity reverse its national rules and admit the negro. The Daily Cardinal, the University of Wisconsin student organ, became agitated over the matter. Now the assembly, not having enough to do in attending to the affairs of Wisconsin its members were sent to Madison to attend to, and for which they are receiving $100 a month the year 'round, began championing the cause of this negro. They took up two hours time in the assembly debating a resolution demanding that the fraternity admit the University of Wisconsin negro student to membership.

Why in the world does this question of a fraternity membership concern Wisconsin assemblymen? How many assemblymen, even, would have the negro, despite his splendid record as a student and as a man, as a guest of their homes? But what business would it be of ours if they did, or if they did not? Similarly, it is none of their business if the fraternity, through its long established constitution and by-laws, excludes negroes from membership. We suspect there are negro societies in the United States which exclude white persons from membership. We're not certain of this, though Octavus Roy Cohen could possibly supply interested persons with correct information concerning the matter. But if there are such negro organizations it is none of our business, nor none of the business of the Wisconsin state assembly. The assembly has a predilection for taking in too much territory, dabbling in matters which do not concern it or the state of Wisconsin in the slightest degree. The incident of the negro and the Greek letter fraternity is one of these